The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873. NUMBER 255.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

WATCHES

AT COST!

In order to make room for our Spring Stock of Watches, we shall close out our present large stock of Watches, which reached us too late for the Holiday Trade, at the actual cost of manufacture and importation.

NO RESERVATION.

2,000 GOLD WATCHES, at from $20 to $150 each; usual price, $40 to $300.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

266 & 268 WABASH-AV.,

AND

334 WEST MADISON-ST.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,

OF BROOME-ST.,

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.,

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages,

In all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in all Silk-Satins, French Morocco, and the finest Broadcloths. Special attention is called to the fact that every Carriage offered in our Warerooms is the production of our well known BROOME-ST. FACTORY, and equal, in every respect, to those built to the order of the most valued customer.

In addition to our stock of the LARGER vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of ROAD WAGONS, with and without tops, IN ALL WEIGHTS, for PLEASURE DRIVING OR SPREDING, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

"BREWSTER WAGON"

The Standard for Quality.

OUR PRICES BEING FIXED AND UNIFORM TO ALL, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

To prevent confusion, the public will please remember that we are not connected with a Joint Stock Company of Carriage Dealers now seeking to share our reputation by adopting a firm name similar to our own.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

A FEW MORE OFFICES IN THE

PORTLAND BLOCK

TO FIRST-CLASS TENANTS.

T. LYMAN, Room 17.

TO RENT.

Second and third floors of 74 and 76 RANDOLPH-ST., very light. To right parties a low rent will be made. Apply to

J. L. WAYNE & SON.

TO RENT,

Three Floors, separately or together, of large building on State-st., near Van Buren, well-lighted, with elevators, suitable for wholesale business or manufacturing purposes. Apply at No. 523 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY,

W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT,

Desirable Stores and corner Basement in Briggs House, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to

CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCK-HOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, O., March 27, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, 7th Day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th day of April next, and will re-open on the morning of the 8th day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 26, 1873.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 4th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN F. TRACY, President.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after Thursday, May 1, the City Office for the sale of Tickets will be at southwest corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Commutation Tickets will be sold at this office only.

MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Supt.
W. A. THRALL, Gen. P. Agt.

OWNERS

Who have houses for rent can obtain good tenants by applying to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED.

BLACKSMITHS

AND

BLACKSMITH'S HELPERS!!

WANTED—A number of blacksmiths and helpers. For the best workmen and the best wages to be paid, apply to CYRUS H. McCORMICK'S Reaper Works, Blue Island-av., near Western-av.

WANTED,

By an active experienced business man, 13 years a resident of this city, a position with a square Commercial or Manufacturing House as Correspondent and Assistant Manager, with view of ultimately taking an interest in same. Address for 5 days, U 15, Tribune office.

CARPET CLEANING.

KING CARPET CLEANER

Boston Carpet Cleaning Co.,

44 AND 46 WEST ADAMS-ST.,

Branch, 324 Twenty-second-st.

A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

BUSINESS CARD.

John Lyle King,

LAW OFFICE,

128 CLARK-ST.,

Between Washington and Madison.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular convocation this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock, of Union Park Chapter, No. 162, A. A. M., at their hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts.

W. U. TWING, M. E. High Priest.

Masonic.

Washanola Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in Central Hall, 122 Clark-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

CRITCHELL & FORD,

FIRE INSURANCE,

127 LaSalle-st.

Mississippi Valley

OF

MEMPHIS.

PHENIX

OF

BROOKLYN.

INSURANCE.

NEW YORK

UNDERWRITERS'

AGENCY.

CASH ASSETS,

$4,239,798.84

Policies issued on Dwellings, Furniture, Buildings, Merchandise, Grain, Provisions, and other property.

JAS. B. FLOYD,

AGENT,

No. 168 LaSalle-st.

THE

Williamsburgh City

Fire Insurance Co.

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Assets, $595,333.13

Dwellings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c., insured at

FAIR RATES.

DAN M. BOWMAR,

AGENT,

150 LaSalle-st.

CHINA, CROCKERY, &c.

WE ARE

SELLING

White China Dinner Sets, 141 Pcs., for $35.00.
White China Tea Sets, 56 Pcs., for 6.50.

In fact, we are closing out our entire Wholesale Stock, at Retail, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, in order to make room for an elegant Retail Stock for Spring Trade.

Scott & Ovington Bros.,

219 West Madison-st.

BEDSTEADS.

THE EMPIRE

PARLOR BEDSTEAD

Surpasses all! Seven styles! All sizes! New and improved designs. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Adapted to Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Office, and Store.

Prices, $25, $35, $45, $50, $65, $75, $85, $100.

Sold on installments if desired.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO.,

352 West Madison-st.

Wholesale Warerooms, 370 & 372 West Madison-st.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S

CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL

Is a Specific and Radical Cure for

CONSUMPTION

AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large square bottles, with Inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 60 Platt-st., N. Y.

Wholesale Western Depot,

HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 & 46 River-st., Chicago.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, corner Dearborn and Lake-sts.

HOTELS.

Summer Hotel.

The new Hotel at Highland Park will be open June 1. This Hotel is only three stories high, but contains 60 rooms. It is 320 feet long, and 60 feet wide, with a wing of same size 60 feet of piazza 12 feet wide; a broad deck on the top of the house, 320 feet long, overlooking Lake Michigan. It is one hour's ride from Chicago, in the growing town of Highland Park, where a pier is being built for the accommodation of Lake-side steamers from Chicago. Superb Billiard Hall connected. Grounds, and the Ivory Bagatelle Board in connection with the Hotel. The Hotel will be under the management of O. D. Hopkins, formerly of Sturgis's Bath Alley. For further information apply to O. D. HOPKINS, Proprietor, Highland Park, or F. P. HAWKINS, Agent, R. P. R. Co., 79 Monroe-st., Room 4, Chicago.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For cleaning your house this Spring will save the labor of one cleaner.

SAPOLIO

Will not injure or discolor Paint, but restores color and brightness. Try it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Windows without water, and saves the trouble of removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Brightens Knives at same time they are washed, saving time and labor. Use it.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Bath-Tubs, Tables, Floors, &c., quicker and better than Soap. Try it on.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Tin, Brass, Copper, and all Metal Wares, rendering them as bright as new.

SAPOLIO

For washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables, and Stairways, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain. 15 cents.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

GET A SAMPLE FREE OF YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST.

SAPOLIO

Depot, 86 and 88 South Water-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

OPENING.

Opening!

OF

ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,

Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,

This (Thursday) Afternoon, at 3 o'clock,

Continuing until 7 o'clock.

ALL ARE INVITED.

REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Investment.

I am instructed by owners to offer for sale, on favorable terms, 5, 10, 20, 30, or 40 acres of the property known as the "Steel Farm," situated in Sec. 28, 37, 13, 13, in the southwestern part of the city, bounded north and south by Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first-sts, and east and west by Kedzie-av. and Mowry-st.

This property adjoins Lawndale on the south, and is certain to advance rapidly in value.

The attention of Capitalists is called to this Advertisement.

Apply to JOHN JOHNSTON, Agent for Owners, Room 4, Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

VALUABLE LOTS

AT A BARGAIN.

N. E. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
N. W. Corner Wabash-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.
5 Lots in Egandale, desirably located.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

55 & 57 South Canal-st.

Houses on Monthly Payments.

I have remaining but two houses (two-story) for sale on monthly payments. Go over throughout the house, chandeliers, &c. Inquire of the undersigned at 57 State-st.

JOHN COVERT.

ACRE PROPERTY

Near Central Park, for sale; Five acre blocks in our new subdivision of S. W. ¼ Section 12, 39, 13, at a bargain.

PURINGTON & BURLINGTON,

170 and 172 South Water-st.

Highland Park Building Co.,

Office 132 MONROE-ST., Room 4, Kent's Building. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms.

FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

WHITE, PINK, & BUFF

BLOTTING PAPER,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

TREES! TREES!

$20,000 worth, all kinds and sizes, for sale cheap at the

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, 44 Racine-av.

R. J. LEWIS, Proprietor.

☞ Take the Chicago and Clybourn-av. cars.

TREES! TREES!

Ten thousand Scotch and Austrian Pine, from two to ten feet high, for sale at extremely low figures, at the Graceland Nursery, forty-two south of Graceland Avenue, on Clark-st. cars in connection with the Graceland Dummy. Also, a general assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants. City Depot, 48 North Clark-st. Catalogues gratis.

F. SULZER & BRO.

GERMAN AND FRENCH

FASHION PAPERS,

At L. SCHICK & CO.'S,

No. 128 Madison-st.

For Sale—Portland Cement,

In quantities to suit, at $6.50 per barrel, at 147 LaSalle-st., in basement.

DRESS-CLEANING.

SPOTS

Of oil, grease, champagne, ice cream, etc., taken out of the most delicate material without cleaning the whole garment, or removing trimmings.

A. SCHWARZ,

The Original Importer of the Industry.

264 West Madison-st. - - - 158 Illinois-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.

Revenue Stamps.

THE CHICAGO SAVINGS INSTITUTION AND TRUST COMPANY, S. W. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., Chicago, buys coupons of different denominations in exchange for currency, and the TWO CENT CHECK and PROPRIETARY STAMPS in any quantities. Revenue stamps that are out of use bought and sold.

FOREIGN.

Earthquakes in the Sandwich Islands and Great Britain.

The German Emperor's Visit to Russia a Peaceful Omen to Europe.

Latin and Greek Monks Fighting at Jerusalem.

Wreck of a French Steamer off the Brazilian Coast.

BRAZIL.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A Rio Janeiro letter of the 4th inst., states that owing to the late rains a land slide had occurred which threw down a massive stone wall on a building in the navy yard, instantly killing twenty workmen and wounding fifty others.

Another letter from the same city gives the particulars of the loss of the French steamer Gambe, which left that port March 24, bound for Bordeaux, France. Like the steamer Atlantic, the officers can only account for her going ashore on the hypothesis that the wind, which had been prevailing for many days strong and steadily from the south and southwest, may have occasioned a slight increase of the coast current, of which sufficient notice was not taken, and, as the night was thick and stormy, it was impossible to see any distance ahead; but the wreck of the Gambe differed from that of the Atlantic in this, that not one of the great number of passengers on board was lost. The vessel was due at Bahia on the 26th, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 27th she went on a reef known as the Java Rocks. As the passengers were all asleep in their rooms, the sudden blow of the steamer woke them, and occasioned the greatest confusion and alarm. Prompt decision and conduct on the part of the officers, however, served, to a great measure, to allay the excitement. The vessel's launches were lowered and manned, and by 8 o'clock in the morning the passengers had all been safely landed at the town of Abranches.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 29.—The scandal about the American Commissioners continues. Mr. Cunningham has been appointed temporary Superintendent of the American section.

The cabmen continue on a strike.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A telegram has been received from the Special Commission at Vienna, appointed by the President to examine into the alleged irregularities of the original Commission, to effect that some of the suspended Commissioners appear to be implicated on charges of improperly receiving money. It leaves the following persons free from the charge of any irregularity, viz.: Dr. Anthony Ruppauer, Thomas McElrath, Lewis Seascugood, J. C. Botten, G. L. Blodgett, H. Garretson, Edward Goldbeck, Clayton McMichael, Isaac Cook, A. G. Jones, and William P. Round. They recommend that no part of the suspended Commission be restored at present. It is understood that the result of the examination, and the grounds on which its recommendation is founded, are to be immediately forwarded.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, April 30.—The Hon. Mr. Tilley, Finance Minister, has given notice of a proposition to increase the Provincial subsidies. It is proposed to relieve Ontario and Quebec of indebtedness to the amount of $16,606,034, and to make a proportionate subsidy to the other Provinces.

The Opposition feel their weakness in the Dominion Parliament, and any proposed struggle this session lacks general interest from its complete hopelessness. Nevertheless a fight is looked for over the alleged fraudulent payment to contractors on the Inter-Colonial Railway, and also on the Pacific Railway.

The crime of wife-beating is on the increase, and, from the lightness of the punishment inflicted, is likely to increase. One man, after tying up his wife and using a horse-whip to her, only received one month in jail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 30.—A sharp shock of an earthquake is reported to have been felt at Doncaster yesterday.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Jacob Bright moved the second reading of the "Women's Disabilities bill." In his remarks in support of the bill, Mr. Bright stated the adoption of female suffrage in Wyoming Territory, and elsewhere. He also said if the measure was defeated it would be brought forward again in April next.

Mr. Bouverie moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed six months, and Mr. Scourfield seconded the motion. Debate followed, at the close of which the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 222 to 155.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 30.—The *Provincial Correspondenz* says the visit of the German Emperor to St. Petersburg confirms the pacific policy agreed to by the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, last September. It is especially significant at this time, because prospects of quiet in Western Europe were growing gloomier.

Two cases of cholera are reported to-day in Magdeburg.

ITALY.

ROME, April 30.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, in opposition to the representations and remonstrances of Signor Sella, Minister of Finance, voted $450,000 for the establishment of an arsenal at Taranto. When the vote was declared, Sella asked for an adjournment, and said he would inform the House, to-morrow, what course he should take.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 30.—The masons of Barcelona, who were recently on a strike, have resumed work.

LONDON, April 30.—Advices from Jerusalem state that several fights have occurred in Bethlehem, between the Latin and Greek monks. Five of the former and six of the latter were injured.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, April 29.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Achinese question was ended without a vote.

SPRINGFIELD.

Decoration Day — Proclamation of Gov. Beveridge — Railroad and Warehouse Commission — Pardons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—The following official proclamation of Gov. Beveridge will be promulgated to-morrow:

In observance of the annual ceremonies of Decoration Day, established by national choice and consent, and warmly approved by the Grand Army of the Republic and the Government of the United States, I, John L. Beveridge, Governor of the State of Illinois, do by this, my proclamation, designate Friday, the 30th day of May, 1873, as Decoration Day, and do enjoin all loyal and patriotic citizens on this day to lay aside their usual avocations and unite in strewing flowers upon the graves of those who nobly died in defense of our country. Let the services commemorative of the day be such as shall lead the living to a deeper and more perfect reverence of the memory of our heroic dead, and incite them to other labors and higher sacrifices for the nation's greatness and glory; and, in addition to the decoration services, I would respectfully enjoin the several clergy and the leaders of religious denominations in every place of public worship on Sunday, the 25th day of May, to hold religious services commemorative of our fallen comrades, and the cause for which they laid down their lives, and thus associate the hallowed sentiment of piety and tender duties of patriotism.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission, at the meeting to-day, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Harper of C. W. Dean, as second clerk; and James H. Paddock, third, in the Inspector's office. The resignation of James H. Raymond, Esq., as Secretary of the Board, was not yet formally accepted.

Gov. Beveridge pardoned to-day Thomas Johnson, sent to the Penitentiary from Cook County last March for one year, convicted of receiving stolen goods; also, James L. Lovelace, from Montgomery County, sent for three years, in May, 1872, for larceny.

The Atlantic Bank Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Tribune*, to-morrow, publishes the following: "The Receiver of the Atlantic Bank yesterday completed the list of depositors and amounts to their credit, but refused to give a copy to the *Tribune* reporter. An examination was also made by him of the special loans account, and some singular illustrations were brought to light, showing the loose manner in which the affairs of the bank were conducted by the defaulting cashier. These were of such a character as to indicate not only carelessness on the part of Tainter, but suggested to some of the depositors, who learned the facts that Tainter had confederates as desperate as himself. The special loan account shows that over $240,000 have been loaned on securities all of which have disappeared. Of this amount, L. M. Hiles, No. 8 Broad street, one of Tainter's brokers, and as far as known, his only broker, had received $90,000; and J. H. Conover, a clerk of Hiles, who is said to receive only a small salary, caused by some persons as low as $9 a week, had borrowed $85,000. Nearly all these loans had been made to Hiles and Conover within the last three months. Only one loan of $10,000 is entered as having been made previous to 1873, and this was as late as November, 1872. All the securities deposited by Hiles and Conover are among those said to have been stolen. The books of the bank show that the concern was indebted to Hiles to the amount of $90,000, represented to have been deposited by him, but Hiles yesterday appeared before Receiver Strong, and on being asked the amount of his claim against the bank said it was between $200 and $300 only. This extraordinary discrepancy continued to puzzle the Receiver and accountants until the close of the examination last night. The Receiver has caused inquiry to be made into the standing and credit of all Tainter's alleged brokers, and the mercantile agencies' reports render still more suspicious their large operations for the accounts of the young defaulter. Further inquiry into the accounts revealed that, within twenty-four hours of the collapse, one of the Directors had overdrawn the account of his firm to the amount of $6,000.

PRINCETON.

The Judicial Convention—Scenes Before, During, and After the Meeting—Judge Lawrence's Friends Abandon the Fight—The Hon. A. M. Craig Nominated on the First Ballot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., April 30.—The Judicial Convention met at 2, and adjourned at 4:25, having nominated the Hon. A. M. Craig on the first ballot. The meeting was, throughout, engineered by the anti-Lawrence men. It was generally understood among the friends of Judge Lawrence, early in the afternoon, that His Honor should not be nominated, but trust to the sense of the people for his election or otherwise, with or without nomination. The subsequent proceedings were, therefore, entirely without interest.

Hon. A. G. Bolnes, of Woodford, was elected Chairman, and M. Heaton, of Knox, Secretary, both being pronounced anti-Lawrence men. The usual formal organization was performed. The platform prepared by Mr. Peters was submitted in the shape of resolutions, and carried. A. M. Craig, T. Lyle Dickey, Oliver Baldwin, and Martin Skinner, were successively nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. A letter was produced from Mr. Craig declining a nomination, but several delegates successively arose and declared that he was to be considered at the disposal of the people, and that he must stand for election, if nominated.

The platform adopted reads thus;

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution of 1870 of the State of Illinois in regard to railroads are, equally with the other provisions of the Constitution, the supreme law of the State, and our Legislature should provide the necessary legislation to execute such provisions, and our courts should sustain and adopt the same.

Resolved, That the charters of the railroads in this State are not contracts in the sense that they are paramount to the Constitution and laws of this State, and that the provisions of the Constitution of the State in regard to railroads and necessary legislation to enforce the same are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the railroads in this State are public highways, and their operators common carriers, and the General Assembly, as required by the Constitution of this State, should pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State, and should also pass laws to correct abuses, and to define and prevent extortion in the rate of freight and passenger tariff on such roads, and such legislation should be sustained and enforced by the judiciary of this State.

Resolved, That we will support no man for Judge of the Supreme Court who is not in accord with the sentiments of these resolutions; that we recommend to the anti-monopolists of this State to nominate no candidates for Congress and Circuit Judges, to be supported at the ensuing judicial elections, as are pledged to sustain the whole Constitution and laws of this State in accordance therewith, and we will support none other.

Resolved, That the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Chicago *Evening Journal* case, delivered by Judge Lawrence, that the courts of this State have authority to punish for supposed contempts committed not in the presence of the court, and that said court will claim and exercise the right and authority to punish any criticisms of the courts upon the decisions of judges, or official conduct of such court, when in the opinion of such court their action has been incorrectly stated or their integrity impeached, denying to the supposed offender the right of trial by jury, in fact, and by law, and whatever, except by the complaining court itself, is in violation of the principle of free government, and establishes an odious tyranny to which no free people will submit, and that we will support no persons to office who entertains such sentiments.

A speech was made of a very violent kind against Judge Lawrence by Colonel Elliott, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Craig.

Mr. Nathan Gray followed in defense of Judge Lawrence. He referred to the fact, that he had been told that all the nominations that had been made, Judge Lawrence had not been mentioned, and he characterized the whole proceeding as a one-sided affair. He said the farmers had a club in their hands for the purpose of using it on those in their way, and they wanted to hit every head that appeared. He was proceeding humorously when a determined attempt to stop him by the anti-Lawrence men was made, to which he submitted, although the Lawrence men were undoubtedly, in the opinion of your reporter, in the majority, had a fight been accepted. The policy of inaction was persevered in, and all the other side could do to provoke them to show their strength failed. Several times they threw down the challenge by sneers and innuendoes that the other side were afraid to show themselves, but it was equally of no avail. The ballot on the resolution was, by counties, as follows:

	YEAS.
Bureau	0
Henry	5
Knox	9
LaSalle	13
Marshall	3
Mercer	2
Peoria	14
Warren	4
Woodford	3½
Total	57½
	NAYS.
Bureau	10
Grundy	6
Henry	6
Knox	7
Mercer	2
Peoria	1
Putnam	2
Stark	4
Warren	4
Woodford	3½
Total	45½

On the informal ballot the figures stood:

Craig	48
Dickey	16
Shelbarger	9
Baldwin	7
Lawrence	3

On the first and final ballot: For Craig, 97; the Warren delegation declining to vote, and the Knox men polling only two votes. It may as well be made as public as possible, at once and forever, that Judge Lawrence's friends mean to elect him. I adhere to my figures of last night, and they would have been justified had the Lawrence party organized instead of determining to abandon the fight in the convention to-day. It was at the desire of the Judge himself that his name was not put in nomination.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Signal Service Bureau Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 30—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	T'hr	Wind.		Weather.
Breckinridge	30.12	48	N., fresh.		Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.18	48	Calm.		Clear.
Cairo	29.97	60	E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Chicago	30.09	49	N., fresh.		Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.00	60	E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.15	36	N., gentle.		Clear.
Davenport	30.22	51	N., fresh.		Cloudy'ng
Detroit	30.11	44	Calm.		Clear.
Escanaba	30.16	42	N., fresh.		Clear.
Fort Garry	30.12	36	E., light.		Clear.
Keokuk	29.74	67	N.W., light.		H'vy rain.
LaCrosse	30.04	50	W. & N., fresh.		Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.06	43	E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Omaha	29.72	50	N. E., brisk.		Cloudy.
Pembina	30.18	29	Light.		Clear.
St. Paul	29.97	50	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
Toledo	30.15	49	N. E., gentle.		Cloudy.
Detroit	30.14	45	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 30—2 p. m.—For the Lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, Missouri, and the Gulf States, falling barometer, fresh southeast winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather, and heavy rain. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Indiana and Kentucky, falling barometer, brisk northeasterly and northerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and rain. For the South Atlantic States, easterly and southeasterly winds and diminishing pressure, followed by cloudy weather, with occasional rain. For the Lower Lakes and Upper Ohio Valley and Middle States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and high pressure, diminishing to-night with cloudy weather. For Canada and New England, clear and partly cloudy weather, with northwesterly winds.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland. Reports are missing from the extreme Northwest, Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Coast.

Preferred Suicide to Matrimony.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Edmund Pettit, a lawyer of this city, committed suicide last evening. He has been engaged to Miss Staley for ten years. She had lately received a handsome estate by the wills of the late Robert Baldelaugh and R. Baldelaugh, and everything was prepared for his marriage at noon to-day at St. Mark's Church. They designed taking an European tour. The deceased was the son of the late Judge Pettit, and nephew of United States Naval Paymaster Richard Pettit. The lady is English, and a cousin to Bishop Staley, late of Honolulu.

THE INDIANS.

Official Confirmation of the Last Slaughter by the Modocs.

Additional Troops to Be Sent to the Scene of Operations.

The Sioux Destroy an American Settlement in Manitoba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Official dispatches received at the War Department to-day give full confirmation of the press reports regarding the latest and most terrible features of the campaign against the Modocs. As soon as they were received Secretary Robeson called upon Gen. Sherman, when a prolonged consultation ensued. Gen. Sherman had previously expressed the hope that the press reports were exaggerated. He did not believe that our forces had been surprised, and was inclined to denounce the story, as told in the morning papers, as sensational and untrue. The result of the consultation was a decision to concentrate all the available forces on the Pacific slope for the support of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who has assumed command. This decision, however, is virtually a repetition of the results of a previous consultation. Referring to the possibility of effectually surrounding the Modocs, Gen. Sherman remarked that there are not troops enough under arms on the continent to accomplish such a purpose. The lava-beds are thirty miles in circumference. Atlanta was only five miles, and it was found impossible to surround it with 150,000 men. It is probable that our effective force now operating against Capt. Jack now numbers about one thousand men, including the cavalry and artillery, the usefulness of which is greatly impaired by the episcotic, new prevailing in the camp. No additional news had been received at the Indian Bureau. A general impression prevailed, however, that the recent sense of security regarding future operations of the savages had been hastily reached. It is known that the success of Capt. Jack's band will be communicated to other bands and tribes with a mysterious and accurate rapidity, almost equal to the telegraph itself, and it is believed that the signal-fires which have been built lately on the hills adjacent to the lava-beds may have communicated not only information to other bands among the Indians, but a desire to join in a general uprising against the whites. The successful operations of Gen. Crook against the Apaches in Arizona are too remote from the scene of Gen. Gillam's defeat to countervail its influence. The records of the Bureau show that similar troubles have been experienced with the majority of the uncivilized tribes once or twice in each generation. The explanation of this is that the old warriors are unable to restrain the young bucks, either through their natural influence as seniors or by relating their own, oftentimes bitter, experience, when in their younger days they attempted to follow their example. In army circles, the expression of regret and chagrin were akin to desperation. The officers whose lives were sacrificed were well known and highly respected throughout the army. Gen. Sherman, who is the father of Capt. Evan Thomas, who was killed, called at the War Department this morning, and had an affecting interview with Gen. Sherman. Gen. Thomas, who is on the retired list, is quite advanced in years, and is deeply affected by his bereavement.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Gen. Sherman to-day received the annexed dispatch from Gen. Schofield:

LAVA BEDS, April 29.—Col. Green, commanding the camp on the west side of the Lava Beds, ordered Capt. Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, and a party of Warm Spring Indians, about 72 soldiers and 24 Indians, to make a reconnoissance in a southeasterly direction to a point about four miles from camp. The party left the camp about 12 o'clock meridian, reached the designated point, and were resting, no Indians having been seen. Suddenly the party was fired upon by Indians, and compelled to retire. Subsequently upon searching in the lava chasms, the bodies of Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. P. Howe, of the 4th artillery, and Lieut. Thomas H. Wright, of the 12th Infantry, were found. First-Lieut. Harry Harmston, of the 4th artillery, has not been found. It is supposed that they were killed. Lieut. Geo. M. Harris and Acting Assistant-Surgeon D. Semig are seriously, though I hope not dangerously, wounded. Thirteen enlisted men were killed and wounded. All the officers and part of the men remained together and fought like heroes, but the Indians secured the advantage of the position before being discovered. The remains of the slain officers will be taken to Treka to-morrow. The bodies of four warriors have been found at or near the scene of the battle. Capt. Meadenhall arrived from Shoalsville, and is expected to join on the 30th. The Indians occupy a position in the lava-beds in the form of a horseshoe. It will be impossible to surround them with the forces at or en route to this place. The circumference of the lava beds is about 30 miles. Gen. Davis is expected to-morrow. Alvah Gillett and Gen. Davis started from Ereka for the lava-beds this morning.

Gen. Sherman has, after a conference with Acting-Secretary Robeson, telegraphed to Secretary Belknap and the President in the way of consultation as to future army movements.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A Washington special says: The result of the consultation between Gen. Sherman and Secretary Robeson will be the transfer of a large number of troops from east of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast, and a determined effort to exterminate the Modocs.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 30.—A dispatch from Fort Garry (Manitoba) says: Information has been received from a trustworthy source to the effect that some American traders, having poisoned Little Knife and Sitting Bull, whose Indians are in Cypress Hill, 40 miles from Fort Garry, in the British Territory, the Sioux fell on the post and massacred all the Americans and half-breeds in the vicinity.

The Winnebagoes—False Rumors.

FARGO, Dak., April 30.—Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, passed down the road to-day with a delegation of Winnebago Indians from Wisconsin, who go to select a home in the western part of the Indian Territory for their tribe, which numbers about 1,500 persons.

TOPEKA, April 30.—Full advices from the Southwest leave no room to doubt that the recent stories of Indian outrages in that locality are pure inventions. There are no hostile or troublesome Indians within 100 miles of the outermost settlements.

The Indian Penalty for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, April 30.—Antelope, Indian of the roving tribe of Mesquakies, which infest this State, a few weeks ago murdered one of his tribe. The tribe was then, and are now, encamped on the Skunk River, near Colfax, in Jasper County. They refused to put the murderer to trial, and decided that he should be punished by being starved to death. The sentence was carried out to the cruel letter. The Indian was tied to a log out in the woods, and several Indians were detailed to carry the sentence into effect, which took eight days, other cruelties, known only to the red devils themselves, being added to the torture of starvation.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. James Brooks—John R. Thompson.

NEW YORK, April 30.—John R. Thompson, of the *Evening Post*, formerly editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, died in this city this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Hon. James Brooks, Representative of Congress from New York, died at his residence in this city, to-night, at 8:30 o'clock, in the presence of his family. He recognized those around him to the very last moment. His had long been in feeble health, from, as himself frequently said, the effects of a fever which he contracted in Asia. The deceased was in his 63d year. His death has created profound sorrow in all circles of the community.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, April 30.—A special dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: The mill operatives throughout Rhode Island will strike to-morrow for 10 hours work by the day, or sixty hours per week. This is initiated by the Central Labor Council branch of the New England Ten-Hour Association, numbering nearly 20,000 members. The time-table adopted by the organization provides for commencing work at 7 o'clock in the morning, closing for dinner at 12 o'clock, and for stopping the machinery at 6 o'clock in the evening on the first five days of the week, and closing work on the Saturdays at 12:45 in the afternoon.

NEW YORK, April 30.—There was another riot at Patchogue, L. I., to-day, which terminated in a fight. A large number of Irishmen, Swedes and Italians, who have been put to work upon the railroad, have incurred the animosity of the workmen formerly employed. Harsh words on the beach on both sides ensued. Both parties are said to be heavily armed. The Italians are reported to have fled, and they still remain.

The Octagon reported seven Broadway firms as having acceded to their demands, and that the movement is generally a success. Peter Cooper is still resting.

NEW YORK, April 30.—John W. Browning, of New York City, has been appointed and commissioned Executive officer for the State of New York, by A. E. Redstone, President of the National Labor Council at Washington, D. C. These will soon appear an official authorized statement of the labor movement by the Hon. John Poole, of North Carolina, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the United Workingmen of America.

Lynching Case.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—About 12 o'clock last night, at Harrodsburg, Mercer County, a large crowd, supposed to be negroes, gathered around the jail, aroused the jailor, and told him to open the door, as they had a man confined in the jail. After he had opened the door they informed him there was a colored boy in jail whom they wanted, and meant to have, and going where he was took him out a short distance from the town and hung him. Young, a negro boy, was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, the offense being an attempt at rape. The jailor permitted him to go after his row every evening, and one day last week he made his second attempt on the person of a little colored girl. He was found dead the morning hanging to a limb. His name was Robert Curd.

NEW MEXICO.

How the Government Appointments Are Filled.

The Indian Department Appointees, and Their Evil-Doings.

Profits of Philanthropy—The Key to the Indian Bureau.

Something About the Climate of the Southwest.

Important Facts for Health-Seekers to Consider.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, April 12, 1873.

After a four months' sojourn in this Territory, I will venture to state a few facts in regard to the country, climate, and people.

The actual settlers, who are honestly endeavoring to maintain themselves by agricultural pursuits, stock-raising, etc., have much to contend against. Scattered over a vast extent of territory, they are comparatively defenceless, and unable to protect themselves or stock from the depredations of roving bands of Indians, Mexicans, and others not willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

The Civil Service and Territorial offices are invariably filled by

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE STATES;

which is a very convenient way for tricksters and demagogues, with the dignified title of statesmen, to reward their friends for political dirty work. This class cannot be looked upon as permanent residents. They are generally limited to four years, and often a less period, in which to "make their pile," and their termination of office usually terminates their residence in the Territory. Consequently, they have no interests in common with the people, or in the advancement and development of the country; but, on the contrary, citizens and innocent families are often made to suffer at the hands of revengeful savages for the perfidy of worthless and worse than useless Agents. As a very intelligent and well-informed gentleman remarked to me, "Those fellows fight and spend money to obtain appointments at an annual salary of $1,500 to $2,000, and in a few years we find them back East, living at their ease and comfort, in brown-stone fronts, and surrounded by every luxury their ill-gotten wealth can procure." The gentleman cited several instances of this kind in which he was personally acquainted with the parties, and familiar with the true record of their Indian career. As a class, they

ARE VERY SYMPATHETIC,

and ever ready to mourn over the wrongs and outrages perpetrated on poor Lo! A Mr. —— took such a deep interest in the condition and affairs of a certain tribe that he never ceased in his work of philanthropy and love until he had obtained an appropriation of $600,000 for them, of which he appropriated to himself the trifling sum of $300,000, out of pure sympathy and disinterested friendship for Lo. They always maintain (very reasonably, too) that it is cheaper, better, and more humane to feed the Indians than fight them. This is all very true, and no doubt would be an excellent policy if properly carried out; but Lo may consider himself a lucky Indian if he gets one-quarter of the amount appropriated for him. With the present political chicanery and machinery to maintain, it

CANNOT BE EXPECTED OTHERWISE.

So long as fellows ("worth makes the man, want of it the fellow") having seats in the United States Senate will, as Chairmen of executive committees for political organizations, dictate, cause to be written, and send out over their own signature, threatening letters, demanding certain amounts of money, for campaign and political purposes, from those holding Government offices by virtue of political patronage; so long as such honorable and statesmanlike examples are before them, just so long it may be expected that their political proteges will steal to make up for such patriotic contributions and all deficiencies.

The Indians, renegades, and outlaws throughout the Territories are kept comparatively quiet by the moral effect of the presence of

THE MILITARY;

and it seems reasonable to suppose that the hand that controls and holds the savages in check should be the one to feed them. The correct and thorough system of keeping army accounts, the constant surveillance of commanding officers, Inspector Generals, and others, render fraud a thing almost impossible, and sure of detection if attempted. Besides, what are the inducements for army officers—soldiers by education and profession—to act dishonestly in such matters? They are not dependent on mere political patronage for their official position, or changed by every wind of doctrine. They have at stake their pofession, good name, and record as officers, as an incentive to the faithful performance of their duties in an organization where neglect, dereliction of duty, and fraud are punished by court-martial, which, in such cases, usually means a cashier and life-long disgrace.

Who can estimate the amount of money that would be annually

SAVED TO THE GOVERNMENT

by lopping off an army of civil Indian Agents, Superintendents, Sub-Agents, Special Agents, contractors, jobbers, and general brokers, at present engaged in the business?

The Indian seems to respect and entertain a little wholesome fear of the military,—those having authority, and able to enforce their orders, if not otherwise properly complied with; but, being a national organization, instead of political, it is not presumed they will be called upon to act in any other capacity than at present, viz.: Saving the scalps of rascally Agents, and giving military escorts to the Commissioners; which shows with what implicit confidence and faith the Quakerly men of Peace repose in "Ye bosom of ye gentle savage."

OF MY OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE,

I am aware of an individual, holding the important and responsible position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, in 1864, wore the chevrons of a Hospital-Steward, and was then a mere boy in years. I know of nothing derogatory to the young man's fair name and character while occupying that place. Being seriously wounded at the time, I had no need of physic, or any occasion to test the quality of his pills; and can only presume that his duties as Steward eminently fitted and prepared him for the important position he now occupies. Neither would I mention the matter, but for the fact that I was shown a newspaper article hailing the advent of the boy in the Territory, dubbing him "Colonel," and speaking of his gallant services during the War of the Rebellion. Whence came all this information; and in what hard-fought battles did the Colonel (?) take such an active and gallant part? (By the way, he has since been reported to the authorities at Washington, for alleged frauds in the purchase of cattle.) But it is not my intention to enter into any lengthy details or personalities in regard to these matters, although I have carefully collected facts and obtained information from the most reliable sources.

Let me rather turn to a subject by the discussion of which I may possibly benefit others. I refer to the

CLIMATE OF NEW MEXICO,

and its salutary effects on bronchitis and phthisis. I have closely observed all cases brought to my notice, and, when not too far gone, have marked their decided improvement. Many, unable to stand the dry, bracing atmosphere and altitude of Santa Fe, find it pleasant and agreeable for them in the vicinity of Masselle, Las Cruces, or El Paso, where they have a much warmer climate and lower altitude. Several who went down during the early part of the winter, and from whom I have heard, report themselves very much improved. Indeed, the only serious objection I find to any part of the Territory, as a resort for pulmonary invalids, is on account of the high winds and alkali-dust, which, in my own case, I found to be very irritating and oppressive. Pueblo, Col., 118 miles south of Denver, was the worst alkali district through which I passed, and I am satisfied it is no place for consumptives. In fact, no less than fifteen imported cases died there and in the vicinity during the six weeks previous to my arrival. This cheering piece of intelligence made me

HAVE TO STEAL AWAY;

and I did not find any suitable or desirable place to stop until I reached Santa Fe, Dec. 25, since which time I have continued to improve.

Mr. John P. Clum, Observer of the Signal Service, U. S. A., at this station, handed me the following condensed copy of his

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

Mean of barometer for the year, 29.835.
Total rain-fall during the year, 9.87 inches.
The wind traveled 50,220 miles, with the prevailing direction north.
Monthly mean of thermometer: January, 27 degrees; February, 34 degrees; March, 39.8 degrees; April, 45.8 degrees; May, 58.1 degrees; June, 68.9 degrees; July, 67.6 degrees; August, 67 degrees; September, 60 degrees; October, 49 degrees; November, 33 degrees; December, 32.6 degrees. Mean of thermometer for the year, 48.3 degrees. The highest observed temperature during the year was 88 degrees, and the lowest 5 degrees below zero.

It must be remembered that these observations were made on the north side of buildings, where the sun-rays never reach. During the month of January last I have often noticed a difference of twenty degrees in the temperature between sunshine and shade; and I have experienced but few days during which outdoor exercise was not pleasant and agreeable.

Not wishing to rely on my own personal experience and judgment in these matters, I called on

LEWIS KENNON, M. D.,

of Santa Fe, who has had an extensive practice in New Mexico for twenty years. He kindly furnished me a copy of a letter, written by him to a member of the profession East, in which he says substantially as follows:

It is certain that, even when the lungs were irreparably diseased, very much benefit has resulted. Invalids have come here with the system falling into tubercular ruin, and their lives been astonishingly prolonged by the dry, bracing atmosphere.

The most amazing results, however, are produced in warding off the approaches of phthisis; and I am sure there are but few cases which, if sent here before the malady is well pronounced, would fail to be arrested. Where hardening has occurred, or even considerable cavities been established, relief astonishing takes place.

The lowest death-rate from tubercular disease in America is in New Mexico. The census of 1860 and 1870 give 25 per cent in New England, 14 in Minnesota, from 5 to 6 in the different Southern States, and 3 per cent in New Mexico.

I have never known a case of bronchitis brought here that was not vastly improved, or altogether cured; and asthma as well.

Rheumatism, or diseases of the heart with or without rheumatic origin, do badly here. Valvular difficulty in that organ is invariably made worse. But the most astonishing effect of this climate is seen in those cases of general debility of body and mind,—that used-up condition, the pestilent nuisance of physicians in the great cities. People come here in a sort of debacle, having little hope of living, and often little desire to; and the relief is so quick as to seem miraculous. I have no doubt that, when means of access to this country are better, and therefore it is better known, it will rival or supersede Florida, Madeira, Nice, or Dr. Bennett's much-vaunted paradise of Mentone, as a sanitarium. The country is far distant from either ocean; it is utterly free from all causes of disease. The atmosphere is almost as dry as that of Egypt. The winters are so mild that there are not ten days in the whole year an invalid cannot take exercise in the open air. The summers are so cool that, in midsummer, one or two blankets are necessary to sleep under. The whole Territory has been always astonishingly free from epidemic disease. For weak or broken-down children, there is surely nothing like it on the face of the earth. With them, the law of survival of the strongest seems not to obtain at all here.

In conclusion, I would say, should any one desire to come to the Territory

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HIS HEALTH,

let it be with the advice of a good physician, who confidently believes that the disease has not progressed too far to be checked and its ravages repaired. Neither must he expect to find a land overflowing with milk and honey; but he must come prepared and expecting to "rough it," and, my word for it, he will not be disappointed. A good supply of cooked food should be prepared before leaving home, for the journey from Denver south. It will keep in this climate an indefinite length of time. On the 15th of December, near Fort Union, N. M., I lunched on ham, beef-tongue and other food cooked in Chicago on the 21st of November.

There is a class of invalids who, I am sorry to say,

CANNOT AVAIL THEMSELVES

of the benefits of this climate. I refer to cases where degeneration of the lung-tissue has gone too far, and cure by tubercular absorption or expectoration is a thing impossible. This country is principally *all climate*, but not enough to give any one a new pair of lungs.

Hundreds of invalids have flocked to Colorado and New Mexico, expecting to find relief, only to meet speedy and certain death, on account of the altitude, consequent lightness of the atmosphere, and great difficulty they experienced in breathing,—a difficulty experienced by perfectly healthy persons on first reaching the Territories.

It is no matter of surprise that those in the advanced stages of the disease, on reaching the Territories, feel—

With dewy damps my limbs were chilled;
My blood with gentle horror thrilled;
My feeble pulse forgot to play;
I fainted, sunk, and died away.

To every one I would say, if you expect permanent benefit,

COME EARLY, OR COME NOT AT ALL.

It would be more pleasant and easy to die at home, surrounded by kind friends, than in New Mexico, deprived of every luxury, and even the necessary comforts and conveniences of life.

J.

THE PUDDLERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In behalf of the Puddlers' Union (of which I am a member), I wish to make a statement by way of correcting some erroneous ideas concerning the above, which appeared in an editorial in your issue of April 18. I will not take up your space by giving your readers the particulars concerning the question at issue, but I think it is nothing but just and fair for me to tell them and you that this Western Iron Company, also the Union Rolling Company at Bridgeport (of both which companies Mr. Chisholm and son are the head and front), are the uncompromising and most bitter enemies to all Unions and Union men, except it is a union of capital for the special purpose of controlling, and, in a measure, owning labor.

And now as to the charge against Unions in general, that they claim the right not only to quit work themselves, but also to keep all other men from the work they have abandoned. This, to a certain extent, is correct; but the Puddlers' Union long ago came to the conclusion that strikes are great evils, and as such to be avoided if possible; consequently, its members never enter upon a strike, save at the last extremity and when all else has failed. Hence we claim the right not only to quit work ourselves, but also the right to use all legal means to prevent others (ignorant of the circumstances) from going to work in our places. And this, in many instances, has been done, to the satisfaction of both ourselves and the parties, who, in most cases, had been brought there through misrepresentation, either by the bosses themselves, or other interested parties,—showing conclusively the erroneousness of the assertion "that we must of necessity array ourselves against law and the public peace."

Allow me to say, further, that none more strongly deprecate any infraction of the law by its members than the Puddlers' Union; consequently the Knightsville affair is strongly condemned by all of us; but the blame should be placed where it rightfully belongs, on the shoulders of a few hot-headed, prejudiced men (miners as well as puddlers). But they claim that they were forced into it by the negroes themselves. And, in order to show that this is an isolated case,—the exception, not the rule, as the writer of said article infers,—I could point out more than a dozen recent cases of strikes where the men in some instances were defeated and in some victorious, but not one wherein intimidation was used. A few will perhaps suffice: Phillipsburgh, N. J.; Oxford, N. J.; Bridgeton, N. J.; Danville, Pa. (which is not yet settled); Akron, O.; Cleveland, O.; and several in Pittsburgh. In these, as in others, there was no killing, no burning, no destroying anything or anybody.

In conclusion, allow me to state that neither the Union nor its members have the slightest ambition or desire to imitate (either directly or indirectly) "Procrustes" or any other highwayman, ancient or modern. Yours respectfully, for both sides.

JOHN WARR.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1873.

THE WEST CHICAGO ELECTION CASE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My name having been brought somewhat into prominence on account of the "West Chicago Election Case," and there being a by-law of said town requiring ten days' notice for a meeting of the Board of Town Auditors to convene, I avail myself of this mode of addressing them,—Judge Williams having decided that it would not be "policy" to grant an injunction in the present state of the case, restraining Mr. Amberg from proceeding to make the assessment, and also virtually deciding that the only way to get at the merits of the case, so far as the legality of the late election is concerned, would be to proceed in the nature of an information or quo warranto,—thus making the matter a contest between two individuals, viz.: Mr. Amberg and myself. I shall certainly decline to have my name used in the mode proposed, having no personal interest in this case other than as a tax-payer,—leaving it to those who are more largely interested as tax-payers than myself to determine whether the 26,000 votes of the Town of West Chicago must submit to have their offices filled, and taxes levied, under such a preposterous proceeding as the General Township Organization law in its application to the towns in the City of Chicago, requiring all the voters of said town to assemble at *one* place to elect their officers, and transact their annual town business.

W. H. HEAFFORD.

CHICAGO, April 29, 1873.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

The Railroad System of Kansas All Tributary to Chicago—The Wail of a St. Louisan.

Leavenworth City (April 26) Correspondence of the St. Louis Globe.

During the past two months your correspondent has traveled constantly through the eastern portion of the State of Kansas. I have visited all the important towns in the State, and have taken care to carefully note the tendencies and directions of trade and commerce in this young and growing Commonwealth. I have discovered that almost the entire railroad system of the State is tributary to Chicago, whereas it should naturally and properly be to St. Louis. The Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Road, extending from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, is owned and controlled by the Joy interest, runs in connection with the Hannibal & St. Jo Road, and, as far as possible, sends the produce of the entire border tier of counties south of Kansas City to Chicago. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Road, extending from Kansas City and Leavenworth to Ottawa, there uniting and proceeding to the Indian Territory, is in the same interest. This road traverses a rich and fertile region of country, the entire trade and produce of which are directed toward Chicago. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, extending from the northeast to the southwest corner of the State, commanding the vast Texas cattle trade, is solely in the interest of Chicago. The trade which is thereby carried to the rival of St. Louis is immense. The vast system of roads under the general name of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, one division of which extends from Junction City to Parsons, there uniting with the Sedalia Division and thence extending to Texas, constituting one of the most important and powerful corporations in the country, is certainly in the interest of Chicago. It is about completing its connection at Hannibal, Mo., thus forming a direct line to Chicago. Even the little insignificant branch leading from Holden to Paola, is only biding its time, when it will be extended through the centre of the State to Emporia, thus swelling the great stream that is already flowing toward Chicago.

In view of these facts, we ask if it is not high time that St. Louis should arouse to a sense of her true interests, before she is hemmed in and cut off from this great and rapidly developing State. St. Louis needs more railroads extending east and west through Missouri and Kansas. Her merchants and business men have the wealth to consummate such enterprises, but they lack energy and enterprise. Had St. Louis displayed the energy and sagacity that Chicago has, in reaching out in this direction, the entire State would be pouring its produce into her warehouses, and bringing back her goods in exchange. It is a common remark with the merchants of Kansas, that "St. Louis don't care for the trade of Kansas." Whether the sentiment be true or not, it is acted upon and thoroughly believed by a large majority of the merchants of the State. While it is gratifying to hear of the increase of population and business of our great city, yet we would warn her not to lie supinely on her back, dreaming of security and permanent growth, while her rival is steadily robbing her of the natural sources of her greatness.

FRUIT.

BERLIN HEIGHTS, Erie Co., O., April 26, 1873.

What shall we do with our fruit? This question, recently discussed by our Town Horticultural Club, is yearly becoming of greater importance to every fruit-growing locality. This is especially true where berries, peaches, and other frail fruits, must reach the consumer through express companies and commission-men. For, even where honest returns are made, an unlooked-for glut in the market, extreme hot weather, or unavoidable delays, must often result in such losses during the ripening season as to balance all the profit of the more fortunate shipments. We must have some method by which this perishable fruit can be preserved, either by drying or canning,—thus avoiding the break-downs, and preserving the fruit for future use for the consumer, and securing the producer against loss. But a cheap and effective method of thus preserving fruits requires an outlay of capital not often in the hands of the growers. There must be co-operation, and a company making this its special business, as a necessity of every fruit-growing locality. Hence our Club extends a cordial invitation of such an industry to the flattering locality of our beautiful town, as being one of the best fruit-regions in the United States. For further information, address

JAS. FRISBIE,
Chairman of Committee.

FRUIT-PROSPECTS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

MAKANDA, Jackson Co., Ill., April 28, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The great storms which swept Chicago and the Northwestern section of the Union during the past winter materially injured the fruit interests of Southern Illinois for the season of 1873. The budded peach-tree buds were entirely destroyed; yet the prospect of a good yield of seedling peaches, together with apples, pears, and quinces, were quite encouraging until the night of the 25th inst., when we were visited by one of those pestilent spring frosts (the bane of the fruit-grower here), which created sad havoc among the latter. The orchards, the day previous radiant in bloom, now look as if the fire-king had winged his flight through them, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he swept along. The crop of strawberries and grapes is likewise greatly lessened by the same frost (the mercury being at 28); and, as to the raspberries, they were largely "done for" before the spring; so that it now really appears doubtful whether it would pay the Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit train hence to Chicago during the coming fruit-harvest. Respectfully,

BELL IRWIN.

"FRESH MEAT TROUBLES" AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your piquant article under the above head, in yesterday's issue, asserts that, "While an evil star was in the ascendant, ... the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company" undertook to run the hotel, and "didn't succeed."

What evil spirit possessed the writer when he *pickled* that "fresh meat," I know not. As a stockholder and Director, however, in said Gas & Water Pipe Company, I will state that, in the pursuit of its legitimate business, it manufactured for, and sold to, the Riverside Company both gas and water pipe, which proved a decided success, and contributed greatly to the comfort and convenience of the denizens of that sylvan retreat; but it never kept, or "run," in any manner whatever, the Riverside or any other hotel; and, if ever it should feel inclined to play "mine host," its charter would not permit it. Respectfully yours,

J. F. TEMPLE.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1873.

SENATOR PRATT, OF INDIANA.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 29, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You do me wrong in your issue of yesterday. I never drew a dollar of the $5,000 back-pay, but simply took what was coming to me as compensation under the old law, turning the balance into the Treasury ($4,120.60). All this you could have learned, had you taken pains, of the Secretary of the Senate, or Gen. Spinner, Yours, etc.,

D. D. PRATT.

In order to secure the celebrated St. Croix land grant, worth about $12,000,000, the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad by law will have to build 340 miles of road, as follows: From Prescott via. River Falls and Hudson to Superior City, 150 miles from some point on this line, a branch to Bayfield, 70 miles from the moth of Chippewa River to Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, with a branch to Menomonee, 90 miles from Monroe to Shullsburg, thirty miles. The estimated cost is $7,000,000.

THE COURTS.

Troubles of a Too-Trustful Minor—The Hyde Park Condemnation Suit.

Compromise by the Lamar Insurance Company—Discord from a $125 Organ.

Criminal and Other Court Items.

In the Superior Court, John Fagan brings suit against Theodore Schultz, Frank D. Wolff, James Fagan, Rosanna Appleton, James Appleton, Elizabeth Wolff, and Charles Peters. Complainant avers that he is the lawful heir of James Fagan, who died about the 20th day of February, 1862, at the Town of Jefferson, possessed of Lot No. 7, in Assessors' subdivision of Lot No. 2, of Caldwell's reserve, in the Town of Jefferson, containing over fourteen acres of land; that previous to his death James Fagan bequeathed to complainant the above described property, together with his equal share, with the other heirs, of certain personal property; the farm to be kept for complainant's benefit until he became 21 years of age; that at the time of his father's death he was but 11 years of age and unable to judge of the value of the property, and unaware of the fact that his father had bequeathed it to him; that by the provisions of the will one David L. Roberts was appointed executor thereof; that in July, 1863, on Roberts refusing to act, Frank D. Wolff was appointed administrator; that said Wolff has wholly failed in his duties, and instead of administering properly upon the estate and informing complainant of his rights, he has devised ways and means of keeping the will from complainant's knowledge; that complainant never saw the will, though he frequently called for the same, from time to time, of Wolff, who always shirked the production thereof, with a fraudulent intent to keep the complainant in ignorance of his rights; that Wolff, instead of keeping the homestead and property for complainant's use, and giving him the profits arising therefrom, appropriated the same to his own benefit, and never accounted for a single dollar; wherefore complainant petitions that Wolff may be made to account to complainant on money for such administrative shortcomings; that Wolff impressed upon his friends and relatives the idea that there was a flaw in the will; that it was not good, and that complainant would get no more than the other heirs; that subsequent to the death of complainant's father Wolff married his sister, Elizabeth Fagan, at which time complainant, then 14 years of age, chose Wolff as his guardian; that complainant became of age on the 13th of January, 1873, when Wolff, with fraudulent intentions still working in his subtle brain, set about carrying out an evil, long cherished design of obtaining complainant's interest in the property for a nominal sum; and conspiring with one Theodore Schultz and Charles Peters, induced complainant to go the office of one A. M. Davis, a Jefferson lawyer in Wolff's employ, and caused complainant to be advised by Davis that there was a flaw in the will and that he was not entitled to more than the other heirs; that on these fraudulent representations, and under Wolff's advice, he was induced to quit-claim all his right to the property to Theodore Schultz and Charles Peters, who were in concert with Wolff's designs, for the nominal sum of $1,000, which sum, with interest complainant brings into Court to tender Schultz and Peters; that afterwards, on the 29th of March, the aforesaid conspirators, dissatisfied with their scheme to defraud complainant, desired him to make another transfer of his property, without consideration, to Schultz alone; that through the fraudulent advice of the Jefferson lawyer, Wolff and Schultz, complainant did, on the 29th of March last, execute to Schultz a quit-claim deed of all his right to the property without further consideration, the former quit-claim deed never having been returned to him, that, through negligence; that, during the year 1872, and before the brick-making season had set in, and during complainant's absence from Illinois, Wolff discovered that the property contained a very rich and valuable bed of clay, and set to work making bricks with all due dispatch, along with Schultz and Peters; that complainant agreed to their pursuing the business, on condition that they should pay him a reasonable price for the privilege; that over two millions of bricks have been taken from the clay-bed, of the value of $32,000, for which complainant petitions the brick-making trio may be made to pay him; wherefore complainant prays for an injunction restraining Wolff and all associated with him from further use of the property and the clay-bed aforesaid, from selling the property acquired from complainant by quit-claim deed, and that Wolff be ordered to execute a quit-claim deed reconveying the property to complainant, and that the defendants be summoned in a court of equity to make answer to the several allegations brought against them.

THE HYDE PARK CONDEMNATION CASE.

The following is the verdict which was rendered in the matter of the petition of the Village of Hyde Park for the condemnation of private property to be taken or damaged in the opening of Forty-first-st: "The jury reported having visited, and examined the land in question, and heard the various evidence adduced, and decided that O. T. Maxson is the owner of that part of Lot 41, in Dobbins' Subdivision of the n. ½ of the s. e. ¼ of Sec. 3, in T. 38, N. R. 14, e. of 3 P. M., which lies within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at the n. e. corner of said Lot 41, thence running west along the n. line of said Lot 41 to its intersection with the n. e. line of said right-of-way of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company's Railroad, thence s. e. along the said n. e. line of said right-of-way to a point 33 feet due s. of the n line of Cottage Grove avenue, 33 feet s. of the n. e. corner of said Lot 41, thence n. along the w line of Cottage Grove avenue, 33 feet to the place of beginning, and is entitled to the sum of $6,500 for the taking of the land."

THE LAMAR AND PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANIES COMPROMISE.

In the matter of the Lamar Insurance Company the Receiver reported yesterday that in pursuance of an order he proceeded to San Francisco for the purpose of settling and adjusting the claims and demands of the Lamar Insurance Company against the People's Insurance Company; that the settlement of the matter incurred the investigation of long and disputed accounts and numerous differences of opinion as to the liability of the People's Insurance Company; that he found that Company to be wholly insolvent and unable to pay its debts in full; that it had ceased business, and was practically dissolved; that upon an adjustment of the accounts of the two companies, it appeared that the People's owed the Lamar the sum of $131,852.21; that, upon an exhibit of the assets and liabilities of the People's Company, it appeared that it was able to pay 25 cents on the dollar, that the Receiver then compromised the Lamar Company's claim for $33,000, which sum was paid over to him, and he thereupon executed a full and complete release to the People's Insurance Company.

CONFIDING COPARTNERS OVERREACHED.

Edward Rubovits and L. Goldsmith, stationers, file a bill in chancery, against Louis Baum, for specific performance of contract. Complainants aver that, on the 12th of February last, they knew of a good thing in the stationery line, whereby they could get hold, at a low figure, of the stock of one George W. Stearns, a bankrupt, of the value of $7,000. Not wishing to selfishly keep the good thing to themselves, they confided its existence to Louis Baum, proposing a copartnership in the purchase, which he accepted. By agreement they were to offer George W. Campbell, Assignee of the estate, $2,100 for the stock, and, in the event of his refusal to treat with them at that figure, to advance their offer by slow stages until $3,000 was tendered. Baum slyly set to work and purchased the stock on his own account for $3,000, and refused to share the profits of the transaction with complainants; wherefore they petition that he may be made to answer for his breach of contract in a court of equity.

ANOTHER UNHAPPY COPARTNERSHIP.

Samuel Walker and Henry Coggins filed a bill in chancery against Isaac M. Ross and Winfield G. Casper. Complainants aver that they, together with Isaac M. Ross, entered into a copartnership for the purpose of building a house for Casper, the agreement being that each was to provide equally towards the expense of construction and divide equally the profits; that Ross, however, connived with Casper to defraud complainants, and got from Casper, over and above his legitimate one-third of the payments a $125 organ, which instrument of concord is the prime element of discord in the case; that Ross was intrusted with the management of the copartnership, which he did in a manner that yielded him the greater part of the profits; wherefore they pray that the parties defendant to the suit may be brought to answer in a court of chancery, and that the partnership which has proved so disastrous to them may be dissolved.

CRIMINAL COURT ITEMS.

The jury in the case of the Tremont robbery returned a verdict of not guilty against Ignatius Schoen.

A quartette of youthful depredators named McDonald, Edwards, Smith, and Hines were charged with stealing iron from the wharf of the Chicago, Alton & Pacific R. R. Co. A nolle prosequi was entered as to Smith and Hines. The evidence showed that the prisoners took a boat on the Chicago River and rowed to the wharf in question, and removed a valuable lot of iron. They were found guilty, and three years' Penitentiary was recommended.

J. M. Armstrong, wishing to replenish his wardrobe, made C. O. D. purchases at Partridge's and at Nutting's to the amount of $48 and $32. The youth who delivered the goods was innocent enough to accept in payment Armstrong's checks on the Commercial National Bank. Prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF—NEW SUITS, ETC.

In Judge Porter's Court the following business was transacted: In the case of Rosencrans v. Valentine, defendant defaulted and judgment was rendered for plaintiff, with $469.67. In E. C. Jayne v. Leary Harmes and J. C. Klemm, plaintiff recovered $250.00. In Thomas Wight et al. v. W. Stearley and J. Tyson, plaintiff got a verdict for $1,215.70. The case of Ames et al. v. James Ells, Jr., and F. S. Kellogg went by default, judgment, with special execution, going for plaintiff for $300.

In Judge Tree's Court, the case of Glover v. St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company was begun. Plaintiff is the widow of an insurer in the Company, and sues to recover the amount of a policy for $6,000. The Company contest the claim on the ground that the insured committed suicide. The case is still progressing, and will be resumed this morning.

Judge Williams, of the Circuit, and Judge Wallace, of the County Court, did not attend yesterday.

The case of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* Company v. The Warner Proprietary Medicine Company was tried in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Hopkins, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $848.14.

Edward S. Jaffray obtained a verdict, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, against William Reid for $4,118.90.

The case of I. F. Hosch, for use of I. F. Hosch et al., tried in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff with $1,205.57 damages.

The case of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of New York, v. W. and James Brown was submitted to Judge Hopkins, who found for plaintiff, with $1,903.34 damages. Defendants moved for a new trial.

In Judge Booth's Court, yesterday, Alfred Smith brought suit against R. Barker, Pierce and Joseph Sheeley to recover the balance due on a sale of bricks. The defendants purchased from plaintiff the ruins of the St. James Church for $1,600, paying $200 cash down. A verdict was returned for plaintiff for $1,000 damages.

John W. J. Culton and Harold Sprague bring suit in the United States Circuit Court against Lewis Rhoads and Hewlet J. Davis, in assumpsit, for $1,400 damages.

In the Circuit Court, Bernhardt Boetendorff brings suit against Edward P. Ederer, for trespass on the case; damages, $5,000.

In the matter of F. S. Kellog, an insolvent seedsman, West Madison street, R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee.

Ida J. Brown and Della Shea each bring an action in the Circuit Court against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, for trespass on the case for $10,000 damages.

Charles Andrew sues William Berck in the Circuit Court for covenant; damages, $2,000.

In the Superior Court A. R. Cook sues J. J. Montague, in replevin, for $8,000.

William J. Brown, administrator, et al., brings suit in the Superior Court against Edwin Walker, in assumpsit, for $5,000 damages.

Ness Johnson brings suit in the Superior Court against W. C. Puleman, to recover $2,500 damages, in a plea of trespass on the case.

THE LAW OF LIFE.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Calthrop Before the Unitarian Conference.

The Evolution Theory, and What the Spiritual Man Must Do.

The opening sermon of the annual meeting of the Western Conference of the Unitarian Church was preached by Rev. S. R. Calthrop, of Syracuse, N. Y., in the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, Tuesday evening. Nearly every seat was occupied, and the reverend gentleman was listened to attentively. He selected his text from the second verse of the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans—"The Law of the Spirit of Life,"—and said we lived in the best possible universe, because there was and could be only one universe. There was no room for two infinities; one universe and one law! Precisely the same physical, moral, and spiritual laws were around Sirius as were around our earth. To know the law of the dust beneath our feet, was to know the law of the starry vault above our heads. Knowing them, we had the key to the universe of life. The physical and spiritual world, in ways past man's finding out, melted in God's sight, and made to Him one universe and one law; one law for wave and worm, one law for rock and man, one law for body and soul, one law for earth and heaven. That law to him was the law of that spirit of life which pervaded the whole agency—the moving force of the whole. The text was an affirmation that the spirit of life forever acted according to law, and immediately suggested the converse proposition that the foundation of law was the spirit of life. These were the two affirmations the spiritual man had to reiterate to-day, because the first was the direct opposite of the religious error, and the second of the scientific error. The religious error was that life is lawless, the scientific error that law is lifeless. Religious error had certain ground to stand upon, and could quote its passages very devoutly. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh nor whither it goeth, so is every one that is born of the spirit." In other words, the entrance of the spirit was a beautiful surprise. God came to us without bells; we heard not the faintest footfall on the floor, and yet the angel of His presence was with us. To many minds the quotation conveyed an impression not of surprise, but of caprice, as if God could keep away from one soul in preference to another. It was one of the tasks of the spiritual man to-day to show that the spirit cannot blow capriciously upon one and capriciously refuse to blow upon another, but that the breath of God entered equally two souls alike, be they as far apart as the antipodes. He was to show that, in the realm of the spirit, life was never lawless, and to maintain that in the realm of matter as well as in that of spirit law was never and can never be lifeless, thereby throwing down the gauntlet to the atheism and the more common cynicism of the day. God acted on general laws, but not in the way generally believed. The law of gravitation did not govern; it was the force of gravitation that governed. God governed himself by being alive, all over His universe. General laws never made an apple fall, or a planet spin; it took living force to do that. What was the best way to formulate the truth set forth in matter and mind? Can we give one law for both? What was the law of the spirit of life? Evolution. The universe was not a skilfully-put-together piece of mechanism. It was a growth; it was a great tree, whose branches were galaxies and whose buds and blossoms were stars. From the universe of yesterday the universe of to-day was forever born—evolved by the constant action of the spirit of life upon that universe. The evolutionist based his theory on a single phenomenon; prove anything to the contrary, and he would give up the whole. The religionist evolutionist would give up all his theory if it could be shown that there was anything evolved outside of or without God. God to him was not a mere bugbear, but a spirit whose fullness filleth all things, and whose law was the law of all things; to him God was everywhere, in everything, and around everything. The religionist evolutionist did not put God farther away than believing hearts longed to have Him. On the contrary, his object was to persuade men to accept the great generalizations and quiet hints of science, because he sees that they will accrue to the benefit of the soul. The old conception was that God created two persons, a man and a woman, and that the uncounted millions of their descendants were born "by natural causes." The thought of to-day taught him that God created his body from the tiniest germ, and was creating it every day, and hour, and minute. Can that be proved? might be asked. The question was a hard one, but they must understand that in matter God was a concealed God; but he receded when searched for, not into distance, but deeper into the heart of things,—receded as the atmosphere did when one tried to grasp it. In life God was a revealed God. Science had already won in her account of the genesis of the world. The hypothesis of evolution in dead matter was thoroughly established, and no scientific man dared argue against it. Science would win in her account of the genesis and evolution of life. The old geology gave us a huge aggregate of unconnected epochs. Each new creation was independent, and might as well have occurred in one place as another. Now we were beginning to see that in geology the law of the spirit of life was, that life is always created by life, that the lower life of to-morrow was created from the expansion of the lesser life of each day; that, therefore, each epoch in geology was as necessary to its successor as a parent is to a child; that each epoch contained in itself a complete epitome of all the past epochs, transmitting to its successor the vast heritage of the past, and the vast promise of the future. The plan was the plan of an all-pervading unity. This unity was not only compatible with past diversity,—it was the cause of the diversity. All in life was evolution, and we must study hereafter every art, every science, the laws of society and of mind—everything—by evolution—by growth. The thought of evolution in religion was getting into all our best thinking. The most sensitive felt it the most. Many dreaded the danger of it, feeling that the proper thing to do was to belittle it. Until they got rid of that idea, they never could get the inspiration of God, which He was pouring into men's minds. They were foolish enemies of His spirit without knowing it. The spirit of life was abroad in the whole earth, evolving truth and righteousness out of nature, and was descending into the soul of man. We had one lesson to learn: That the amelioration of society was a necessity, since it was a process of growth, of time and effort, and we could only become living stones of God's living building by giving up our whole selves and lives to the free working of His law.

ADULTERATED MILK AND WHISKY.

The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from a gentleman who lives on the West Side, in which he inquires if it would not be well to call the attention of the Board of Health to the fact that innumerable grocers in this city are selling "milk" at 2, 3, and 4 cents a quart. The writer asserts that milk cannot be sold for the prices mentioned, the dealers proper paying the farmers more than that for it, and significantly asks "if it would not be better for the poor people to pay 6 and 7 cents a quart for pure milk than to compensate the physician and undertaker for getting rid of the results of drinking swill and adulterated milk." It is not necessary to use the "slops" when the whole country around is full of the pure article. The Mayor requested that the "innumerable grocers" be directed to read the subjoined, section from Chapter 34 of the revised ordinances:

"No person shall sell, offer to sell, or dispose of any impure, unwholesome, adulterated, or diluted milk in said city [Chicago], under a penalty of not less than $25 nor more than $100 for each offense."

The attention of His Honor has also been called to adulterated liquors, which are offered to the thirsty in bottles labeled "Old Rye," "Bourbon," etc. He intends to give the subject some thought, and, if he comes to the conclusion that the Board of Health have power to remedy the evil, he will request them to take cognizance of it. Query: If the decoctions sold are injurious to the public health, has not the Board of Health the authority to stop their sale?

Hunting up the rascals who adulterate milk, whisky, gin, wines, ale, and beer, will undoubtedly be a part of the duty of the Mayor's staff in the future.

THE MILWAUKEE AVENUE EXTENSION.

The city authorities are endeavoring to solve the problem, whether it is better to pay out $200,000 additional for the extension of Milwaukee avenue to Lake street or abandon the project and the $56,000 already expended. Of the assessment for benefits $72,000 has been collected, $16,000 of which is in the city Treasury, the balance having been used in the purchase of land to insure the opening. The money on hand was tendered to property-owners for their land but they refused to accept. They were unwise, for those those who took what was offered will probably not only retain it, but their land also. There yet remains to be collected $42,000, the debtors resisting payment. The question to be answered is, Shall the Council levy a tax of $42,000 to pay the last of the claims for damage, or levy a tax of $56,000 to refund the money collected, and vacate the land already purchased. Fully a quarter of a million of dollars would be required to build the proposed viaduct, which would be 1,600 feet in length, including the approaches. The C., C. & I. C. Road could be forced to pay one-half of the sum, and the other half would fall on the Northwestern Road. The latter Company, however, would not pay a cent, and the city would be obliged to expend $125,000 for the viaduct, and $50,000 more to raise the buildings on the street line to grade. The problem is a perplexing one, and if the city decides to vacate the street, the railroads may be asked to pay the $56,000.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Proposed Line from Chicago to Savannah.

A Grand Project—Letter from Mr. Haymond on the Subject.

Where Alderman Kehoe Should Look for His Damages.

The importance of a Southern route from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard was alluded to in THE TRIBUNE about a month ago, and, at the same time, a cut of a proposed railroad from this city to Savannah, Ga., with the necessary explanations, was given. The project has taken tangible shape, and will probably be carried out before long. Subjoined is a letter from W. S. Haymond, President of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company, to Mayor Medill, which furnishes some additional information regarding the proposed road:

Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago:

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on a matter that I conceive to be of much importance to your city. I allude to the contemplated air-line railroad from Chicago to Savannah, Ga., via Indianapolis, Ind., Lexington, Ky., Knoxville, Tenn., and Augusta, Ga. The grand enterprise, if carried into execution, would link your city on the shortest line with the three most important South Atlantic seaports, viz.: Savannah, Port Royal, and Charleston. I think the time has come when Chicago should seek the immense advantage that must result from a direct connection with the Southern ports. By this great line of railroad she would not only unite herself with the best cotton-producing sections of the Southern States, but would also, by the peculiar situation of the harbors alluded to, secure and control, through this line, the commerce of the West India Islands and South America. The inaugural movement of this grand scheme took place at Indianapolis on the 5th of February last. Since then it has secured the entire co-operation of the people along the proposed line in Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. A charter was granted by the last Legislature of Kentucky for the link of the proposed line from Lexington and Ghent, on the Ohio River, opposite Vevay; the Legislature of North Carolina also, at its last session, granted a charter (permit with extraordinary privileges) for the portion of the road (about 15 miles) running through that State; and, as far as I am able to ascertain, charters have been obtained for all the links that will compose the line. The northern portion of the line is embraced in the charter of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company. This will be almost an air-line between Chicago and Indianapolis, and will pass through Rensselaer, Jasper County, Ind., and Monticello, Delphi, and Frankfort, county seats in the Counties of White, Carroll, and Clinton respectively. A continuous line with it is now being surveyed from Indianapolis to the Ohio River, and will be united to it by an amendment of their charter. This will afford a much better and shorter line to the Ohio River than any now in operation, and one, too, that never can be flanked. The point for bridging the Ohio at Vevay and Ghent is the best between Louisville and Cincinnati (so stated by the engineer in his recent survey). The people in this fertile section of Indiana, and the prolific Wabash Valley at Delphi, are struggling to secure a direct connection with your city, which this road will afford them. Confidently estimating the future greatness of Chicago, they recommend to your consideration the grand scheme that has been proposed, and invite your early attention to it. The sooner a bold policy of this kind is aroused the better, as great vantage ground will be gained by it. A convention of the line has been called at Augusta, Ga., on the 10th of May, and will probably be represented by all the States through which the proposed road will run. It would, I think, add great encouragement to the scheme, if Chicago should be properly represented in this meeting; and it is part of my purpose in writing you to call your attention to the importance of such representation. The Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Railroad Company will be represented. I send you a copy of the proceedings of the late convention held at Indianapolis. Knowing that enterprise is a characteristic of your people, and that they have generally favored all tangible schemes that would multiply their advantages, increase their wealth, and forever insure the supremacy of Chicago as the metropolis of the West, I hope they will give equal attention to this, as it is certainly one of first importance. It would afford me much pleasure to hear from you soon. Very respectfully,

W. S. HAYMOND.

MONTICELLO, Ind., April 28, 1873.

The report of the convention alluded to contains a statement of Mr. Foley, of Greensburg, who said the line, after leaving Lexington, Ky., passes through Knoxville and down the valley of the Savannah River. This whole country was rich in a great variety of the sources of the soil and mine. From Lexington to Knoxville the road would pass through extensive coal and iron fields. The route was entirely practicable, and a large amount of work had been done between Lexington and Richmond, and from Knoxville north forty-six miles were graded and thirty miles in operation. From Knoxville south sixteen miles are in operation, and considerable work had been done on the line from Marysville to the Tennessee River. The whole line would be 727 miles in length. The remainder of the proceedings is epitomized in the letter.

THE COUNCIL AND THE M. & ST. P. R. R.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have read two or three editorials in THE TRIBUNE recently, in regard to the failure of the Common Council to pass the engrossed ordinance giving the right of way to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and desire to state that the objection to its passage seems to be this: Ald. Kehoe owns some land on Carroll street, and insists that the right of way shall not be granted until the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company pays him for damages done by a railroad on Carroll street. The demand is preposterous. The right of way of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road extends only to Kinzie street, and the Company has nothing to do with the damage to Ald. Kehoe's property. The road that passes his house or ground is the C., C. & I. C., whose right of way was granted in April, 1872. The ordinance provides that this road shall permit the Danville & Vincennes or the Milwaukee & St. Paul to come in on its track, "and if it (either road) shall not accept the privileges hereby granted, then any other railroad may come in." It was not known at that time that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road would come in on this track. The ordinance also provides that they (the company coming in) shall be allowed to occupy the track of the C., C. & I. C. upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon between the companies, and in the event that the companies cannot agree upon such terms the same shall be settled and determined by three disinterested persons." This is all the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad has had to do with the "damages," and hence on what ground of right or equity can Ald. Kehoe insist that the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road must pay him damages received at the hands of the C., C. & I. C. Road? He has a remedy against the C., C. & I. C. Road at law, and can compel them to pay him every cent of damage that can be proven. It is unjust, therefore, to prevent the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road from securing their right of way. The Aldermen and the public do not seem to understand this matter aright, and hence the explanation, which will enable the latter to comprehend the situation, and the former to act as they should.

FIAT LUX.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1873.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

A Full Statement of the Case Against the Firm—What Was Compromised—The Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1873.

The following is correspondence, from the files of the Treasury Department, in relation to the case of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1873.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I herewith inclose detailed report (this report shows the date of each importation, alleged to be fraudulent, the vessel, months, Custom-House invoice, private invoice, difference in value and total amount of the invoice) of result of examination of the books and papers of Phelps, Dodge & Co., importers of metals, doing business in this city. I have endeavored to make this statement as intelligible as possible, but the large sum involved in the suit that has been instituted and the long and favorable standing of the house must be my justification for explaining at more length than usual the exact character of the fraud and the character and extent of the proof. According to ordinary modes of reasoning a house of the wealth and standing of Phelps, Dodge & Co., would be above the influences that induce the ordinary brood of importers to commit fraud. That same wealth and standing becomes an almost impenetrable armor against suspicion of wrong-doing and diverts the attention of the officers of the Government, preventing that scrutiny which they give to acts of other and less favored importers. It would require more than mere suspicion to justify a customs officer in questioning the truth of the declaration under oath of a member of this firm before the United States Consul that an invoice of merchandise purchased by this house and consigned to them was in all respects true; that it represented the actual prices paid with all charges thereon; that no other or different invoice had been or would be furnished to any one. It would, for the same reasons, require almost positive proof to justify a suspicion that the members of the firm did not swear to the truth when they made entry of these goods, and solemnly declared on oath that no other or different invoice had been received by them, and that the invoice produced represented the true purchase price, and was in all respects and that if any other or different invoice or account was received by them they would immediately notify the Collector of that fact, and the officer that should have the temerity to proceed without the most positive proof to charge this or any other house of like standing with having failed to comply with the law in these most essential particulars must expect to bring upon himself a shower of deserved odium.

Feeling most keenly the requirements of the situation, I proceeded with the investigation in this case with great caution, but having in my possession certain papers purporting to be copies of invoices from the manufacturers of these goods, giving the sizes, kinds and qualities, with shipping marks, dates and number of packages, I proceeded to compare them with the Custom House papers on file, and found them to agree in every case in the following particulars: In number of packages, in marks, in sizes and kinds of goods, in all the subdivisions that distinguished the different sizes and qualities under the different marks, with the number of packages. First establishing beyond all question the identity of the goods; second, that these papers were different invoices of the same goods, these invoices differed from those in the Custom House in the following particulars, viz: In the prices paid, the difference per package being from three pence to four shillings sterling; in omitting, in many places, the additional charges per package from the Custom House invoice; in omitting from the Custom House or Consular invoice the cost of transportation from Wales, the place of delivery, to Liverpool, the place of shipment. In other word, the identity of the goods being established, and the genuineness of the papers as invoices in the possession of the firm being established, this firm had deliberately violated every provision of the law of 1863 now governing the invoicing and entering of imported merchandise paying ad valorem duty. By diligently comparing these papers with their invoices on file they were found to be in the same handwriting of their Custom House invoices, and I had reason to believe that a systematic fraud had been perpetrated. I therefore called Judge Noah Davis (the then United States Attorney) to my office, to go over the papers with me, and he fully concurred in my belief that a fraud had been committed, and assisted me in procuring a warrant for the seizure of their books and papers. After procuring the warrant, however, Judge Davis suggested that he come to my office and send for the members of the firm and say to them that if they would deliver such books as I might indicate, he would not have the warrant served.

This course was pursued and they delivered to me such books as I asked for. Upon examination of their invoice books exact fac simile invoices of those in the Custom-House were found, to which was found attached in many instances other invoices, similar in character to those hereinbefore described. This certainly brought the knowledge of the fradulent transactions directly home to the members of the firm and to each one, guided by the invoice price either in selling the goods, making up the accounts, or in conducting the financial transactions of the house. The only escape, and only answer that could be made was that Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the transaction of their enormous business knew nothing of the import or meaning of the oath taken before the United States Consul at Liverpool; knew and realized nothing of the nature of the oath taken almost daily by some member of the firm on entering their goods; knew nothing of the law enforced so vigorously and relentlessly against their less favored neighbors. In fact, they have done business in New York, knowing and caring nothing for the laws, or they have deliberately and systematically disregarded and evaded the law with intent to defraud the Government.

The total value of the invoices examined amounted to about one and three-quarters of a million dollars, and this amount is plainly and certainly forfeited to the United States by the statute of 1863; not by any technical construction or far-fetched interpretation, but by deliberately and systematically stating the cost of these goods below the purchase price by a false invoice, made false for no conceivable reason but to lessen the duties to be paid to the United States—forfeited for not doing the things commanded by the statute, and which the law made it their duty to do. Forfeited for doing what the statute in express terms forbids their doing. Forfeited because they did defraud the United States. Forfeited because no explanation can be given or motive found for systematically understating the cost of their goods, and thus defrauding the United States, except that they did intend to defraud the United States.

If the excuse, or pretense, that they acted in ignorance of the law can be made to serve, then the plea of ignorance may be interposed in any case, and the intent can never be inferred from any act, and the first elements of reasoning are set at naught in the search for some motive that will explain why they made the two sets of invoices. The items proven in these several invoices to be undervalued, when taken separately, amount to about $275,000. The percentage of loss on the whole amount is, therefore, small, yet the importations of the house are very extensive and if the same or nearly the same percentage of fraud extends through their importations, other than those included in the statement, and on which we have positive proof, the entire loss to the revenue must have been some $10,000 or $15,000 per year, perhaps more. Be this as it may, the evidence on these invoices is conclusive. I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

B. G. JAYNE, Special Agent.

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

Hon. B. G. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury:

SIR: I herewith transmit an offer of compromise made on behalf of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the suit of the United States vs. themselves. The suit is brought to recover nominally $1,000,000, though the detailed statement furnished me discloses a few thousand dollars less. The charge is for violations of the first section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

The facts in the case are as follows: Acting upon information received by him, Special Agent Jayne applied about a week since for a warrant to seize the books and papers of the defendants. My predecessor, after a careful examination, deemed it a proper case for the issue of a warrant, but before it was served sent for the senior member of the house, and he voluntarily produced the books, though one of the junior partners attempted to keep back the one book which was especially desired, being one containing invoices and memoranda. An examination showed, what was believed before, that the defendants had committed two apparently distinct species of fraud. One of these consisted in invoicing tin shipped from Liverpool at the prices paid for it in Wales. There were with the invoices brief memoranda stating that fact in terms, the memoranda being sent by the Liverpool house, always in the same handwriting, and stating, expressly, "We invoice them to you at the prices paid in Wales," or words to that effect. There is at hand no means of showing the amount of undervaluation on this account or we have no proof of the cost of such transportation. The other species of fraud consisted in trifling undervaluation of some single item or class of items in an invoice in which most of the items were correct. There are, however, one or two instances in which the whole invoice seems to have been undervalued.

There is no actual evidence of fraud in either class prior to January, 1871. The books, neither before nor since, contain any evidence of fraud, but it is found in the memoranda already referred to, and in duplicate (true) invoices. If these ever existed for the importations prior to about January, 1871, they have been destroyed. The informer asserts that the frauds have extended over several years, and there is considerable indirect proof that this is so in the similarity of rates in standard items before and since January, 1871, the invoices showing the same prices before 1871 in the classes of goods which are shown to have been undervalued since that time. Of invoices entered since early in 1871, which are tainted with fraud, the total value is $1,750,000. The items in these invoices in which undervaluations occur amount to $271,017.23, while the amount of undervaluation is $6,658.78. The total amount of duties lost to the Government was $1,664.68. The total importations of the defendants are about $3,000,000 a year. While the investigation was going on, various proposals of compromise were made, but none of them were such that the Collector deemed it worth while to hold out any hope that they would be accepted, though I think that my predecessor was disposed to advise the acceptance of a considerably smaller sum than that now offered. I was personally cognizant of the whole proceedings, but took no active part in them until after I had taken my oath of office. I yesterday devoted considerable time to the examination of the papers.

After careful consideration I have decided to recommend the acceptance of the compromise offered. I am influenced to this course by the fact that the nominal amount claimed is so enormous in comparison with the amount of undervaluation and fraud that I believe it would be exceedingly difficult to obtain a verdict for the amount claimed. The smallness in amount of the fraud also makes the amount offered an adequate—perhaps an extraordinary—punishment for the offense committed. The proposal, therefore, seems to me to secure the two things that should be required—an adequate sum to punish the offenders, and a payment into the Treasury, not only of the amount diverted from it, but of as large a sum as it is probable that litigation would secure.

I am a little sorry that my first formal official act should be to recommend a compromise for a sum which seems so much smaller than the amount the Government could justly claim. In the recommendation I make I have the concurrence not only of the officers of Customs, but of my experienced predecessor. Your obedient servant, GEORGE BLISS, JR., United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

To George Bliss, Jr., Esq., United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York:

SIR: As the attorneys of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the suit of the United States against William E. Dodge and others, comprising the said firm, this day instituted for a claim of $1,000,000, for alleged violation of the Revenue laws of the United States in relation to the importation of merchandise, and particularly the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, in respect of the entry of certain importations of merchandise within and during the five years last past, we are instructed by our clients, while protesting that no fraudulent intent has ever been entertained by them toward the revenue of the United States in any of their acts respecting said or any importations made by them, to offer in compromise and settlement of the said claims of the United States, in the said suit, the sum of $260,000 in United States currency, on the sole ground that there may have been acts in connection with the entry of the said importations in violation of the provisions of the said statutes and rendering it proper that such an offer as the above should be made. Yours, etc.,

WAKEMAN & LATTING,
Attorneys for the defendants.

WILLIAM FULLERTON, of counsel.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department:

SIR: Suit was instituted against the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. for the recovery of $1,000,000 currency, being the value of certain invoices of merchandise imported by them in violation of the first section of the act of March 3, 1863.

The defendants offer the sum of $260,000 to compromise the suit. I would recommend the acceptance of this offer for the following reasons:

First—This sum will more than reimburse the Government for any probable loss.

Second—This firm is composed of a large number of members, and the uncertainty of all human affairs, when taken in connection with the unavoidable delays of the law, is of itself a strong argument in favor of acceptance.

Third—The purpose and intent of the law will have been accomplished. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. G. JAYNE, Special Agent.

Subsequently, and before any action by the Treasury, this offer was withdrawn, under misinformation. It was then renewed, the amount being increased so as to include the costs. This offer was discussed, until at last the Secretary of the Treasury ordered its acceptance, on condition that the averment of innocence should be omitted. The compromise adopted was as follows:

Whereas, by letter of E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, dated Feb. 17, 1873, of which a copy is hereto annexed, certain authority is given to the undersigned; and whereas, for the purpose of defining the same more accurately, the undersigned, on Feb. 22, 1873, addressed to B. G. Jayne, the Special Agent therein referred to, a letter, a copy of which is hereto annexed, to which the said Jayne replied on Feb. 24, 1873, in a letter, of which a copy is hereto annexed—this instrument witnesseth that I have this day received from Phelps, Dodge & Co. the sum of $271,017.23, in full settlement and compromise of all the claims of the United States upon them on account of the matters in the letters referred to, including the matters involved in the case of the United States vs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., now pending in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

GEORGE BLISS,
United States Attorney.

Feb. 25, 1873.

UNITARIAN

Annual Meeting of the Western Conference.

A Very Large Number Present.

Condition of the Denomination—Reports from Conferences.

Essay and Discussion on Education and Supply.

mittry of the goods being estab-
dinuness of the papers as in-
sion of the firm being estab-
deliberately violated every pro-
83 now governing the invoicing
ried merchandise paying ad val-
tly comparing those papers with
hey were found to be in the same
Custom House invoices, and I had
a systematic fraud had been per-
called Judge Noah Davis (the
ttorney) to my office, to go over
and he fully concurred in my be-
been committed, and assisted me
al for the seizure of their books
ecuring the warrant, however,
d that he came to my office and
of the firm and say to them that
ouch books as I might indicate,
e warrant served.
rmed and they delivered to me
t for. Upon examination of their
he single invoices of goods in the
found, to which was found at-
nces other invoices, similar in
reinbefore described. This cer-
owledged the fraudulent transac-
g the members of the firm of
the invoice price either in selling
p the accounts, or in conducting
tions of the house. The only ex-
se that could be made was that
, in the transaction of their enor-
nothing of the import or meaning
ms the United States Consul at
d reading nothing of the nature of
d daily by some member of the firm
ods; knew nothing of the law en-
and relentlessly against their less
ct, they have done business
g and caring nothing for the laws,
tely and systematically disregard-
w with intent to defraud the Gov-

the invoices examined amounted
ree-quarters of a million dollars,
plainly and certainly forfeited to
y the statute of 1863; not by any
n or far-fetched interpretation,
nd systematically stating the cost
y the purchase price by a false in-
he consular season but to less
ut to the United States
doing the things commanded by
which the law made it their
ed for doing what the statute in
le the doing. Forfeited because
United States. Forfeited because
be given or motive found for sys-
ating the cost of their goods, and
United States, except that they
nd the United States.
rveience, that they acted in igno-
be made to serve, that the plea of
interposed in any case and the
withheld from any fair mind, and this
ecoming are set at naught in the
ective that self will explain why they
f invoices. The evidence proven in
ses to be unfurnished, when taken
to about $285,000. The per-
on the whole amount is, there-
the importations of the defendants
and if the same or nearly the
Frauds extends through their im-
that those included in the state-
ive positive proof, the ex-
ate must have been some $10,000 or
shape more. Be this as it may, the
especially against the defendants, I have the
ectfully your obedient servant,
B. G. AYER, Special Agent.

OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
STERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
Solicitor of the Treasury,
transmit an offer of compromise
Phelps, Dodge & Co., in the suit of
for the sum of $5,000, being the alleged vi-
penses of the United States in re-
ortation of merchandise, and partic-
ons of the act of Congress approved
in respect of the entry of
ndise and withdrawal from
the five years last past,
by our clients, while protesting that
ment has ever been entertained by
ed States of the claims in any
nothing said or any importations made
ll in compromise and settlement of
the United States, in the said suit
Court of the United States, in the
there may have been acts, in connec-
y of the said importations in viola-
ions of the said statutes and render-
such an offer as the claimant should be
WAKEMAN & LATTING,
Attorneys for the defendants.
erton, of counsel.

OM HOUSE, NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
Solicitor of the Treasury Depart-
instituted against the firm of Phelps,
the recovery of $1,000,000 currency,
certain invoices of merchandise im-
y visitation of the first section of the
offer the sum of $260,000 to com-
I would recommend the acceptance
the following reasons:
e will more than assure the Gov-
ovable loss.
ere is composed of a large number of
ers, principally the American affairs,
exacting with the unavoidable delays
self a strong argument in favor of ac-

ept the said offer in full satisfaction of law will have
ly of the Treasury your obedient
B. G. AYER, Special Agent.

and before any action by the
fer was withdrawn under mis-
e was then renewed, the amount
as to include the costs. While
ent of innocence should be omit-
promise adopted was as follows:
ctor of U. S. Butler, Solicitor of the
ter of E. G. Butler & Co., Importers
ork 17, 1873.
ir: If it will be agreeable to the
authority is given to the under-
eas, for the purpose of defining the
ntly, the understanding on Feb. 28,
r. G. Jayne, the special agent there-
ember, a copy of which is hereto ap-
e said Jayne replied on Feb. 24, 1873,
ich a copy is hereto annexed—this in-
that I have this day received from
on the sum of $271,017.23, in full
mpromise of the claims of the United
on account of the matters in the
ers involved in
, including the said Phelps, Dodge & Co.
United States vs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.
District Court of the United States
District of New York.
GEORGE BLISS,
United States Attorney.

UNITARIANISM.

Annual Meeting of the Western Conference.

A Very Large Number of Delegates Present.

Condition of the Denomination—Reports from Conferences.

Essay and Discussion on Theological Education and Ministerial Supply.

MORNING SESSION.

The annual meeting of the Western Conference of Unitarian Churches was held yesterday, at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue. The attendance was very large. Among the delegates and visitors are the following:

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Rev. S. S. Hunting, Indianapolis; W. H. Baldwin Boston; Rev. E. B. Shippen, Boston; Joseph Shippen, Mrs. and Miss Shippen, St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. R. N. Bellows, New York; Rev. C. H. Brigham, Ann Arbor; Rev. M. J. Miller and wife, J. A. Sawyer, Hon. Andrew Crawford, Geneseo, Ill.; B. F. Smith, Col. S. S. Dunbar, Mrs. C. Sweetland, Kalamazoo; Rev. R. L. Herbert, Marion, Iowa; Rev. Minot Savage, Hannibal, Mo.; Rev. T. B. Forbush, Cleveland; Rev. J. L. Jones, Janesville; Rev. J. Freeman Clarke, Boston; Rev. Fred. L. Hosmer, Rev. J. G. Learned and wife, Quincy; Rev. George A. Thayer, Boston; Rev. B. A. Carthrop, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Calvin Stebbins, Detroit; Rev. E. K. Sanborn, Lawrence, Kan.; Rev. E. C. L. Browne and wife, Keokuk; Rev. N. Seaver, Davenport; Rev. Mr. Harrington, Hon. Charles E. Jones, Jeneeville; Rev. Eller Copeland, Judge J. J. Watson, Mrs. R. M. Ruggles, Emporia, Kan.; Hon. B. F. Montgomery and wife, E. W. Davenport, Council Bluffs; Rev. Thomas Kerr, Rockford; C. Covel, Mrs. Covel, Mrs. Amy Reds and Sheffield; Rev. E. E. Hall, St. Paul; Mr. Pardee, Dubuque; J. W. Cooke, Sheboygan; Mr. Hewitt, Oak Park; Messrs. Dennison and Lake, Madison; Mr. Lloyd, Cleveland; Messrs. Rauney and Bailey, Buffalo; Messrs. Noyes and Vickers, Cincinnati; B. F. Smith and wife, Kalamazoo; Rev. Mr. Bandand wife, Toledo; Rev. C. J. Jones and wife, Rev. Mr. Richert, Detroit; Rev. Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Bartlett, St. Louis; Mr. Soaver and wife, Miss White, Davenport; W. W. Baldwin and Miss Baldwin, Boston.

PRELIMINARY.

The proceedings were inaugurated by a devotional meeting, led by the Rev. J. L. Jones, of Janesville, Wis.

Mr. D. L. Shorey, President of the Conference, delivered a brief address of welcome to the delegates.

The Revs. Laird Collier, C. H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and T. B. Forbush, of Cleveland, were appointed a Business Committee to arrange and bring before the Conference the business of the session.

The Rev. J. L. Hosmer and Mr. Miller were chosen Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively.

The minutes of the last Conference were approved without reading.

CONDITION OF THE DENOMINATION.

The Rev. S. S. Hunting, of Indianapolis, Secretary of the Conference, read a report or essay on the condition of the denomination. He referred to a recent Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, and said that Unitarians had reason to congratulate themselves that they had kept clear of those dangers. There was now no flourishing societies west of Ohio, exclusive of Chicago, which had no existence five years ago. The movement in Lawrence, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Cleveland, Sandusky, and parts of Iowa was being pushed with spirit and success. He then discussed the Bible and religion as understood by the Unitarian

REPORTS FROM CONFERENCES.

The reports of Secretaries of Local Conferences being next in order, a communication from the Lake Erie Conference was read, which did not give very flattering account of the condition of the faith in that part of the country. The report from the Missouri Valley Conference showed that several new societies had been formed, and existed in the Southwest. The Western Illinois Conference was reported to be in a prosperous and promising condition. The report of the Chicago Conference gave the number of societies in fourteen, all of which were in a healthy and constantly increasing membership. A statement concerning the Theological School at Meadville, Pa., was read. The report of the Wisconsin Conference stated that there was not a single society in the State, and these are in a condition of average prosperity. There are plenty of unorganized believers in Liberalism in other parts of the State.

On motion, consideration of the letter relating to the Meadville Seminary was deferred until after the essay by the Rev. Mr. Brigham.

The report from the Ohio Conference disclosed the fact that there were many German Unitarian Churches in the West as there are American. Sometimes they are known as Independent Protestant organizations, but their theology is essentially Unitarian in its character.

A gentleman from the Lake Erie Conference entered an objection to the report of the Secretary of that body. The churches were in a much more prosperous condition than he had seen it.

Mr. Clark, of Milwaukee, stated that the Unitarian Society of that place was in a state of suspended animation. The reason of it was that there were four other churches in which the liberal Christian doctrine was preached by able men, and it was feared that the regular Society would lose all its members unless a minister of intellectual power could be secured by them.

Mr. Lane, of Manitoon, stated that the Unitarian Society of that place was in a flourishing condition, after seeing many vicissitudes.

A gentleman said that Unitarianism was not particularly successful in Toledo. That city was deserving of the sympathy and assistance of every church of the denomination.

The Rev. Laird Collier objected to listening to the history of individual churches. Such interesting narratives should be kept for the local conferences, and by them condensed and forwarded to the Western Conference.

The reports were accepted, and the Conference took a recess and some lunch. The latter was plentifully provided in the Sunday-school dining-room by the young ladies of the Society, who waited on table, washed dishes, and performed many other charitable services.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock, and the Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, delivered an essay on "Theological Education and Ministerial Supply." He said he could not speak in sanguine terms of the prospect of Unitarianism in the West. He did not think that the members of the faith had increased in numbers; outside centers of population it was painfully noticeable in many States. Notwithstanding the munificent generosity which had been extended to the Unitarian Churches in Chicago, it was the grossest folly to suppose that the denomination in the West was in no better condition than before our great fire. The question of ministerial supply suggested the questions, Does the West want any preachers of the Unitarian faith? Does it want them so badly that it will furnish them with a livelihood? Years ago the answer would have been in the affirmative. Now the general answer is totally different, but an affirmative answer may nevertheless be given. There are very many

LIBERAL CHRISTIANS

who do not call themselves Unitarians, but whose belief is almost the same. These people want Unitarian preaching, though they may not call it by that name; they want it in Presbyterian churches, in Baptist churches, and in the Methodist churches. It is a fact that liberal doctrines are continually preached in those churches, and that there is a great demand for preachers in those denominations who have advanced in their religious ideas. To the orthodox seminaries, therefore, must be left the care of supplying those liberal preachers for so-called orthodox congregations. And in this connection it was a fact worthy of attention that the leaders of nearly every secular journal of any importance in the country were heretics, or men who had cut loose from old forms of faith.

After sketching the manner in which Unitarian churches are formed, and the strange beliefs in which its membership indulge, the speaker proceeded to explain what the special and peculiar requirements of the preacher for such a society should be. He should be in sound physical health and possessed of clear heads and sound, common sense. A man who will not take dreams for truths, who is firmly grounded in his belief, and who can give utterance to his ideas in good phrase, and strong but not monotonous voice. A good education is another essential requisite for the preacher.

A WESTERN UNITARIAN SOCIETY

does not want a mere official to occupy the pulpit, who cannot handle the religious subjects of the day as presented in the columns of the journals, and answer the questions which will undoubtedly be propounded to him by his congregation. Men who are all piety and nothing else won't do. Surplus godliness can't make up deficiencies in education.

The speaker closed by pointing out the sources of supply of preachers, claiming that the most important one was the ranks of Orthodox ministers. The kind of theology needed by Unitarian preachers was also explained.

MR. CLARK, OF MILWAUKEE,

said the essay was one of the best he ever heard. When Mr. Brigham commenced, the speaker felt certain that he would be compelled to follow with a criticism; but as Mr. B. progressed, he supplied all deficiencies, and removed the necessity. While he fully agreed with the essayist in all his arguments, he suggested in addition that Church Societies should set devote all their time to listening to preachers and attending fashionable churches, but should visit jails, hospitals, etc., and perform real Christian work. Those who did such work, had but little need of preachers and churches.

THE REV. DR. BELLOWS

said that Mr. Brigham had taken away all the mittees and Mr. Clark had shown how the Church could get along without them. He never heard such a fanciful story as the former gentleman told, but he could not believe it. If the object of religion was to keep up such a state of things as he had described, he (Dr. B.) would be perfectly satisfied if Unitarian and other ministers came to an end immediately. His idea was that some churches can produce men who will be moved by the holy spirit to tell what they know about God as ministers, they might as well close. Unless a man has been so moved, and has the soul engaged in the work, all theological education and historical and other attainments will avail him but little. If the Unitarian churches could produce ministers for its own spirit, there was something wrong about it, and was the duty of believers to make the necessary change.

THE REV. M. J. MILLER

thought that the remarks of the three previous speakers were more intimately connected than either of them thought. Mr. Brigham did not, for a moment, forget that the first of God was something that seminaries could not convey, and which was indispensable for the successful preacher. His essay had been based on the supposition that candidates for ministry possessed it.

THE REV. LAIRD COLLIER

said he believed that there were too many ministers. If the church in Milwaukee had to be closed, it was because the people who belonged to it had or go to other churches for rites that they should get in their own institution. Young men were constantly becoming Unitarian preachers who had no doctrine to preach.

The Rev. Mr. Vickers, of Cincinnati, said he was a Christian; that it was all well enough to talk about the spirit and vicarious atonement, but it would be no answer to such cries as Deism, and Spencer, and Stimpey, and Tyndall. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Murry Nelson moved that the session be continued in the same church during the evening, and that the discussion be resumed.

An amendment was offered that the Conference adjourn until half-past 9 this forenoon, and then resume the argument.

The Rev. Dr. Brigham suggested that the time to be devoted to social intercourse this evening be taken up in the proposed discussion.

A member of the Business Committee stated that the Wednesday Side meeting was one of the regular meetings of the Conference, and should be attended. He moved that the discussion be continued this afternoon. Carried.

The Conference then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

A public meeting of Universalists was held yesterday evening at the Third Unitarian Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin streets, after singing and prayer, addresses were delivered by several prominent Universalists, the first being by the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, on the subject of "Theological Transformations." To Coleridge was due the credit of having been the first to make a logical analysis of the orthodox ideas from what it is now considered a Unitarian standpoint. Though he became a Trinitarian afterward, he implanted the doctrine that belief from reason was the only sound belief, and that a theology of education is a defense for a religious creed was of no consequence unless the reason was entirely satisfied. With him it was opinion not faith; but his subsequently changed his views of theology, and became as positive on the side of orthodoxy as he had previously been on the side of reason and liberalism. Dr. Channing was another theological reformer. He was one of the most positive writers on the question, and in that respect was a model for Unitarians to follow in an humble way. Negative work could have but a poor reward. If time permitted, several notable instances could be cited to prove that theological change had progressed and further than the majority of persons had imagined. The doctrine of opinions was not dared about as much as religious freedom and brotherhood. What difference would there be in theology after all, if men could be brothers, though of opposite beliefs? Men like Beecher, Murray, Dudley, and Brooks have undergone a transformation. If they are spoken to on religious questions, they will reply in a similar way. But they do not often preach the old doctrinal sermons that they used to, and when they do, it is in a lifeless and unimpressive sort of way that shows they have no interest in their work. Unitarianism had a change and was the evidence that the doctrine of Liberal Christianity were spreading widely and rapidly, and taking root in strange places.

THE REV. DR. BOUTT,

followed with an account of his religious experience in Southern Illinois. Four years ago he began missionary work in that section, and was one of the queerest preachers that had ever been seen. After preaching a year, he organized an Illinois Unitarian Society of eight persons. From that small beginning the result had been extremely satisfactory. There were now several churches and chapels in a circuit of thirty miles. The Sunday-school had an average attendance of 100 on Sunday. Most of those people were what is known as "outsiders." Their places of worship have been erected at their own expense, and without any aid from the parent Society. He (Boutt) went on the plan that the spiritual church should be constructed before the material one, and that the latter should be free from debt on the day of dedication. Though the conditions of his section of the State was gratifying, there was still considerable work to be done. The people are looking toward the College of Antioch and Meadville for help—for theological assistance, for they met with much opposition from the bitter believers in orthodoxy. This faith, however, is the ultimate destiny of Unitarianism.

THE REV. MR. SNIPPEN

spoke briefly concerning the manner in which missionary work should be carried on. The true Unitarianism, his remarks meant that believers should make public what they believed and felt, religiously speaking, and not what they did not believe or feel. The missionary who understood his work would not endeavor to convince a pagan of his error by abusing or laughing at him. On the contrary, he would tell the untelligent what his faith was, and why it was true, and would do so in such a manner, tell the world what they believe, and why they believe so; not laugh at or abuse the world for entertaining different views. The speaker concluded by advocating the union of every church of like denomination in missionary labor.

THE REV. MR. SEAVER,

of Davenport, spoke about the invisible influence, or unseen effects, of Unitarianism. His remarks had reference to the power which the religious preacher has over the pupil, and the result good and lasting impressions which he leaves upon his mind. Journals and magazines conducted by liberal men, and the work of liberal preachers, he considered effective in bringing thinking people into the Unitarian fold. The object of the denomination, he said, was not to gain immediate results, but acquire religious influence, and create good and lasting impressions.

THE REV. MR. BELLOWS,

of New York, was the next speaker. He said that those religious bodies which had the most frequent and the greatest changes in their creeds were the best. Many men believe that religion is above reason. To such, any doctrine is easy of belief. Man must undergo complete change before he can comprehend the meaning, beauty, and simplicity of the religion which is based on understanding. It is often asked—why, if the religion of the reason is the best for the world, God does not show His approbation of it by adding to its membership and influence for good. He was not to be presumed that the followers of error had more followers in the world than virtue, therefore God was not on the side of virtue. Jewels are not found as often as pebbles. Men who are educated, and who have liberal and extended views on the government worthy subjects which occupy public attention soon change their theological views. Their ideas of religion become as broad as their ideas of other questions. The religions of the future will be one experiencing a severe strain, and it is more than likely that in the course of a few years many people will be morally compelled to leave the fold. The object of the Unitarian Church is to provide for the reception of those unchurched people, and for the education of the rising and coming generations. The speaker said that he was one of those who believed that the day will come when the Unitarian Church will be a light in the world.

The benediction was bestowed by the venerable Doctor, and the meeting dispersed.

A DESPICABLE FELLOW.

Mr. John B. Goss, of this city, was yesterday morning held by Justice Scully in $2,000 bail, for unlawfully obtaining $300 and a costly diamond ring of Mrs. Sarah Read, of Providence, R. I. Some time ago Goss met with Mrs. Read, who is a widow, in Boston. They wooed and cooed for a while, and became engaged to be married. The widow was worth considerable property, and in consideration of the engagement and as a token of her true love, she gave her betrothed husband $800 with which to start a restaurant in Providence, and a diamond ring. The betrothed proved himself unworthy of her confidence, for he ran away with the property, and came to Chicago. Mrs. Read learned of her whereabouts, and set off in pursuit of him. The love she had entertained for him had turned to hatred, and, when she arrived in Chicago, she secured his immediate arrest on the charge of larceny. He plead not guilty to the charge. A further hearing of the case will be had next Saturday.

AN OLD MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

A German named Jacob Betz committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of No. 591 Washington avenue. He was discovered by some children, about 9 o'clock, suspended by a rope, which was attached to one of the beams. When cut down, a few minutes afterward, his body was still warm, but the heart had ceased to beat. He arose early and went in the direction of the barn. For some years he has been an invalid, and for the past week has manifested much despondency because of his condition. It is supposed that this motive led him to commit the act. He was 61 years old, and leaves a wife and six children. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at which a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

Carbolic Acid in Consumption.

The employment of this wonderful anti-septic—probably the greatest gift of medical science to the nineteenth century—as an *internal* medicine, has hitherto been attended with some danger, owing to its *caustic* properties. This has been much neglected by physicians, as Carbolic Acid is the only known substance that will really arrest decay of the lungs. Happily an eminent chemist, Mr. J. H. Wilson, by combining the Acid with pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, has overcome the dangers of Carbolic Acid and added to its efficacy. The Acid arrests decay; the Oil builds up the system and supplies the stamina needed to overcome Consumption. The preparation is called "Wilson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It is doing absolute wonders. Sold by our best druggists.

To the Ladies.

Pierce & Silvey, corner of State and Twentieth streets, will, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, show an elegant assortment of ladies' trimmed bonnets, hats, straws of all kinds, Normandy lace hats for children, in four different styles; lace bonnets for infants. Just received, an elegant assortment of children's clothing, in every style. Infants' waterproofs, basket robes, aprons, etc.

Wants to Exchange.

By reference to our advertising columns will be observed an offer to exchange three farms in Mason County, Ill., about 600 acres in all, for a stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, etc. The advertiser wishes also to exchange advantageously a new dwelling-house and two lots in the City of Peoria.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both stores.

AS YOU WERE!

Set 'Em All Up Again, the First Forty-Nine.

That's What's Been Done with the City Hall Plans.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Joint Committee on Court House plans assembled yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Singer in the chair. There were also present the following gentlemen: Ald. Heath, McGenniss, Bailey, and Schintz; Commissioners Singer, Galloway, Bogue, Herting, and Lonergan; Board of Public Works Commissioners Cutler, Thompson, and Prindiville, and the Mayor.

Ald. McGenniss presented a petition from property owners having property abutting on the Court-House Square, which was ordered to a reading.

The petition requested that a plan be adopted giving equal prominence to all four streets, and making no one of more importance than the others.

It was placed on file. The signatures embraced every property-owner.

The motion of Ald. McGenniss to select six plans for the Court-House was then taken up, and a ballot had for six out of the forty-nine plans.

When the ballots had been prepared, Commissioner Thompson moved to reconsider the vote to ballot for six plans. He explained that he wished to inspect every plan in the hall with compass and scales. Every time he had visited them he found defects in plans he had supposed to be good, and vice versa. He wished the whole Committee to go up and study them together.

Commissioner Singer expressed himself similarly.

Commissioner Galloway thought the Committee would not be hampered by the selection of six plans, for it was not by any means necessary to choose the final three from that number.

Commissioner Prindiville thought his colleague's suggestion to postpone an excellent one. An examination of several of the plans already adopted were found by him to be very defective.

Ald. Bailey had found out that some of the best plans had been overlooked in selecting nine.

The motion to reconsider was carried.

Commissioner Thompson thought the next thing to do would be to appoint a day for the Committee to meet there and examine the plans.

Ald. McGenniss hoped every member of the Committee would consider it his duty to be present and examine the plans.

Ald. Heath said he spent three hours in Kentucky Block on Tuesday, and was as much in the dark as before. The Committee must go alone, and have no crowd there. They must lock the doors and allow no one in there.

The Mayor said he was glad the Committee had come to this conclusion. It was his opinion that there was no hurry about the matter. The building would be up many years, and could be finished gradually. The first time he went up there he selected three that seemed to be best, second best, and third best. The second time he went up, he heard some criticisms on one of the plans. The third time he noticed that it had some very bad defects. He had gone again frequently, and each time came away with a fuster and more comprehensive idea of them. Some of the best plans were not known to the Committee. Those who had them, that were, were inferior to others that were cut. He was strongly in favor of the suggestion of Ald. Ogden, and hoped that it would be carried out.

Ald. Bailey moved that the Committee meet on May 1 at 2 o'clock in Kentucky Block, the public to be excluded from that hour till 8 a. m. the following day.

The motion was amended to change the hour to 10 a. m. on Wednesday next.

The motion to ground to tallot was laid on the table, and the motion of Ald. Bailey, as amended, was adopted.

Ald. Bailey inquired if that excluded reporters.

Ald. Ogden said, "Yes; we don't want any reporters," using the plural number as indicative of his royal prerogative as temporary Chairman, probably.

The Committee adjourned until Wednesday at 10 a. m.

PERSONAL.

Gen. B. C. Card, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

George L. Houston, Scotland, is at the Sherman.

Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, is at the Tremont.

Ernest Weber, Liverpool, is at the Sherman.

Gen. A. G. Lawrence, Newport, R. I., is at the Gardner.

Gen. George A. Starkweather, New York, is at the Matteson.

James Dilworth Harrison, Manchester, England, is at the Sherman.

Hon. William B. Lawrence, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, is at the Gardner.

Hon. John B. Niles, one of the Judges of the Indiana Supreme Court, is at the Matteson.

Gen. Strant, one of the Directors of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is at the Tremont.

Richard P. Morgan, ex-Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, is at the Tremont.

A Lemounier, President of the University at Notre Dame, at South Bend, Ind., is at the Matteson.

The Gault House will pass into the hands of H. McKinney, the well known hotel-proprietor of Fort Wayne, Ind., to-day.

The grand reopening of the Skinner House, by which name the West Side Bridge House will hereafter be known, will occur at 5 o'clock this afternoon. B. H. Skinner & Son, proprietors.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday, were the following: Albert Warren, Rock Island; R. E. Blake, England; A. R. Josselyn, J. T. Woodbury, New York; Henry Smith, Albany.

Dr. Baird, Sanitary Superintendent, has gone to Cincinnati to attend a convention composed of delegates from the Boards of Health of the different cities, who will discuss matters pertaining to the public health.

Edwin B. Sheldon, son of E. H. Sheldon, Esq., will sail on Wednesday for Europe in the Scotia. He has received an honorary commission from the Government worthy subjects which occupy public attention soon change their theological views. Their ideas of religion become as broad as their ideas of other questions. The religions of the future will be one experiencing a severe strain, and it is more than likely that in the course of a few years many people will be morally compelled to leave the fold. The object of the Unitarian Church is to provide for the reception of those unchurched people, and for the education of the rising and coming generations. The speaker said that he was one of those who believed that the day will come when the Unitarian Church will be a light in the world.

The benediction was bestowed by the venerable Doctor, and the meeting dispersed.

A DESPICABLE FELLOW.

Mr. John B. Goss, of this city, was yesterday morning held by Justice Scully in $2,000 bail, for unlawfully obtaining $300 and a costly diamond ring of Mrs. Sarah Read, of Providence, R. I. Some time ago Goss met with Mrs. Read, who is a widow, in Boston. They wooed and cooed for a while, and became engaged to be married. The widow was worth considerable property, and in consideration of the engagement and as a token of her true love, she gave her betrothed husband $800 with which to start a restaurant in Providence, and a diamond ring. The betrothed proved himself unworthy of her confidence, for he ran away with the property, and came to Chicago. Mrs. Read learned of her whereabouts, and set off in pursuit of him. The love she had entertained for him had turned to hatred, and, when she arrived in Chicago, she secured his immediate arrest on the charge of larceny. He plead not guilty to the charge. A further hearing of the case will be had next Saturday.

AN OLD MAN HANGS HIMSELF.

A German named Jacob Betz committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of No. 591 Washington avenue. He was discovered by some children, about 9 o'clock, suspended by a rope, which was attached to one of the beams. When cut down, a few minutes afterward, his body was still warm, but the heart had ceased to beat. He arose early and went in the direction of the barn. For some years he has been an invalid, and for the past week has manifested much despondency because of his condition. It is supposed that this motive led him to commit the act. He was 61 years old, and leaves a wife and six children. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at which a verdict of death by suicide was rendered.

Carbolic Acid in Consumption.

The employment of this wonderful anti-septic—probably the greatest gift of medical science to the nineteenth century—as an *internal* medicine, has hitherto been attended with some danger, owing to its *caustic* properties. This has been much neglected by physicians, as Carbolic Acid is the only known substance that will really arrest decay of the lungs. Happily an eminent chemist, Mr. J. H. Wilson, by combining the Acid with pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, has overcome the dangers of Carbolic Acid and added to its efficacy. The Acid arrests decay; the Oil builds up the system and supplies the stamina needed to overcome Consumption. The preparation is called "Wilson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It is doing absolute wonders. Sold by our best druggists.

To the Ladies.

Pierce & Silvey, corner of State and Twentieth streets, will, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, show an elegant assortment of ladies' trimmed bonnets, hats, straws of all kinds, Normandy lace hats for children, in four different styles; lace bonnets for infants. Just received, an elegant assortment of children's clothing, in every style. Infants' waterproofs, basket robes, aprons, etc.

Wants to Exchange.

By reference to our advertising columns will be observed an offer to exchange three farms in Mason County, Ill., about 600 acres in all, for a stock of dry goods, notions, clothing, etc. The advertiser wishes also to exchange advantageously a new dwelling-house and two lots in the City of Peoria.

The Genuine Geyser Spring Water

is drawn by Buck & Rayner, at both stores.

MUST CLOSE ON SUNDAY.

Superintendent Washburn Issues an Order to His Subordinates on the Subject of Shutting up the Saloons on Sunday.

The Superintendent of Police issued the following general order yesterday:

The commanding officers of districts and precincts will require their men to enter frequently on Sunday all places or rooms on their respective beats where they have any good reason to suspect that intoxicating drinks are being sold on that day or other games of chance are being played, for the purpose of obtaining evidence, if any exist, of the violation of the provisions of Sec. 3, Chapter 28, of the revised ordinances of 1872, which compliance shall be entered in their reports with the provisions of Sec. 2, General order No. 6, 1872. In all cases where violations of the provisions of Sec. 3, Chapter 28, of the revised ordinances of 1872, shall occur, and it shall be difficult to determine whom to summon, the officer will demand therein the license be shown, and enter complaint against the license. If no license is produced, the officer will demand the name and residence of the party or parties, who are tending the bar, if the same are unknown to him, and enter complaint against him or them. If such party or parties fail or refuse to give their name or residence, the officer will arrest such party or parties at once, and take him or them to the lock-up, and enter complaint for the same offense. In no case named in this order shall doors, windows, or fastenings be broken or forced in order to enter.

ELMER WASHBURN,

It is understood that the 11 o'clock ordinance will be rigidly enforced. The saloon-keeper who violates its provisions will not be allowed to keep open his bar until he gets ready to shut up; no summons will be issued for him, but he will be arrested in the act, and locked up all night, unless he furnishes bail.

SPORTING GOSSIP.

THE JULY MEETING.

The entries for the running stakes for 2 and 3-year olds, and for the trotting stakes for 3 and 4-year olds at the Dexter Park July meeting close to-day. Entries mailed or telegraphed May 1 will be in time. The various colt stakes are as follows:

Trotting Premium, No. 1, $300—Gardner House Stake for colts and fillies, 3 years old, $100 each, half forfeit, $300 added by the Gardner House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats in harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Trotting Premium, No. 2, $300—Pacific Hotel Stake for colts and fillies 2 years old, $100 each, half forfeit. $300 added by the Pacific Hotel. Second to save its stake. Mile heats. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Trotting Premium, No. 3, $200—Transit House stake for colts and fillies, 2 years old, $100 each, half forfeit; $200 added by Transit House. Second to save its stake. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, in harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873.

Trotting Premium, No. 11, $460—For 3 year olds. $250 to 1st, $100 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

Trotting Premium, No. 12, $250—The Brown stake, for colts and fillies, 2 years old, $100 each, half forfeit; $200 added by Wentworth & Woolworth, Clark and Madison streets. Second to save its stake. Mile heats, best 2 in 3, in harness. Three or more subscribers to fill. To name and close May 1, 1873. Dash of half a mile.

THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS

have made a sort of meagre compromise with the owners of fast horses—whose claims to consideration were recently urged by THE TRIBUNE—by allowing them to speed their horses on each week, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, when they may speed their horses to their heart's content on the South Park Boulevard. This is but a small concession, but it will be accepted with satisfaction as indicating a disposition to recognize the rights of fast drivers as well as slow drivers. Now let the Lincoln Park Commissioners "see the bluff and go better," by adopting a rule by which horses may be speeded every morning on the north shore drive between 5 and 10 o'clock. The latter is by far the best drive, and such a regulation would prove to be extremely popular.

BILLIARDS.

The New York *Sun* of the 27th ult. has the following with reference to the forthcoming billiard tournament for the championship of the three-ball or French carom game: "Five or six of the players in search of the most accomplished at the three-ball carom game are to appear at the grand tournament, which will be held in this city during the first week in June. The tournament, which is to take place at the Academy of Music, Steinway or Irving Hall, will last six days. Upon every day of the week during that period there will be matinees, at which the most celebrated professional players will exhibit their skill. Garnier, Maurice Daly, John Deery, Joe Dion, and young Mr. Cook, the champion of England, will assist. The three ball carom, or French game, will be played during the day and evenings, and prizes will be awarded severally of $500, $300 and $200 to the most skilful competitors. In addition a large silver cup, something after the style of the annual yachting cup, of pure silver, will be presented to the person that the victor will name. The games are to be 300 points up, and the duration of each will be about two hours. The great feature of the contest will be the appearance of Mr. Francis Dussy, the champion of the world at the three-ball carom game. Mr. Ubassy has lately been engaged in New Orleans in a great billiard contest with Miller, the champion of the Southern States, in which the Frenchman proved the victor. Mr. Ubassy is a native of Marseilles, and a fencing-master and schoolfellow of Leon Gambetta, the great Republican statesman. In 1866, Mr. Ubassy offered to play any man in France at the three-ball carom game for a stake of 1,000 francs, but could find no one willing to accept the cage. He became the Parisian billiard lion, and in 1867 he had won such renown that he was urged to meet Charles Bergen. The two great billiardists played a game of French caroms, 4,000 points up, and Ubassy won by 626, making an average of 7¾, his largest run being eighty-five. He then came to this country, and efforts were made to arrange a match between him and Joseph Dion, but the latter declined to compete. Ubassy, in his opinion of shots, is instantaneous, and he delivers his strokes electricity his hand touches the table. He never plays for effect, and while leaning over the table resembles a sewing machine in appearance. This will be the fourth billiard tournament which has been held in New York, and it promises to be a grand success."

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

"Frou-Frou" was given at Hooley's for the first time at yesterday's matinee, and also last evening, on both occasions to good houses, though it was moving day for all Chicago. This play belongs to that peculiar French school wherein the consideration of moral tone is subordinated to those of skillful construction and strong dramatic interest. It is essentially lively and spicy in its movement and its situations, and its indebtedness to the main are based upon reasonable probabilities; but the lesson it teaches, if, by a violent effort, it may be supposed to teach anything, is a result, it may be imagined, neither sought nor expected by its author,—as a mischievous one, viz.: that a silly woman, without the shadow of provocation, may turn adulteress and work a fearful amount of misery, desolation, dishonor, and death, remain the pet of society, return to her home, be pleaded for by her friends, forgiven by her husband, and die the peaceful death of a pure woman amid a plentiful display of floral tributes, lavished by sympathizing auditors of the female persuasion. Such is "Frou-Frou," a play to be highly commended for its sprightliness, but sincerely deprecated for its sentiment. It is presented with admirable effectiveness at Hooley's, having the benefit of a fine cast and elegant stage equipment. Miss Sidney Cowell gives a pleasing picture of the frivolous *Frou-Frou*, whose gayety and exuberance are rendered with grace and naturalness. In the stronger and more emotional phases, however, she falls somewhat short of the excellence which her admirers have been accustomed to at her hands. To be tearful, serious, or wretched is not in her line. Miss O'Connor, as *Louise*, was thoroughly at home acting the part with force and finish, and dressing it with extreme good taste. The role of the fashionable and unscrupulous *Baroness* was made sufficiently detestable by Mrs. Mosher, and her, of course, well served, for the character is nothing if not detestable. A prettier or more pleasing *Pauline* than that of Miss Josie Batcheller could not be desired, and the little dialogue between Miss Batcheller and Miss Hattie Roche had to be encored nicely. Mr. Blaisdell as *Sartory*, Mr. Morris as *Valory*, and Mr. Padget as the *Brou*, appeared to unusually good advantage. Mr. Boggs has not "made up" *Brigard* with judgment, looking far too young for it. He needs to regress a tendency to gag," remembering that French gentlemen are not supposed to make use of such expressions as "paternal parient," which, as introduced by him, was neither funny nor apropos. "Frou-Frou" will be given to-night for the last time. John

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..............$2.50
Tri-Weekly.......... 6.00 | Weekly............. 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle-st. "Frou Frou."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Mark Smith. "One Hundred Years Old."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs. G. C. Howard as "Topsy."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Little Nell. "Fidelia, the Fire-Waif."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Lottie Estelle. "White Eagle, or the Modoc War."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Modoc Question." "Quiet Lodgings."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Randolph and Washington. McKee & Rogers' Vaudeville Combination.

CONTENTS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—NEWS OF THE WEEK: Washington—The Indians—The State Capital—State Affairs—Political—Foreign—Obituary—Personal—Money and Business—Labor—Navigation—Railroads—Fraud and Theft—Crime—Casualties—Fires—Miscellaneous. THE FIELD AND STABLE: Horse-Distemper, or Strangles—Its Causes—Its Common Form. ENORMOUS DEFALCATION: The Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York City, Embezzles $600,000. POSTAGE MATTERS: The Postal Rates as They Now Stand. AN ADIEU: A Poem. BUTTER AND CHEESE: Sales at the Elgin (Ill.) Board of Trade.

SECOND PAGE—EDITORIALS: The Party and the Newspapers—The Transportation Convention at New York—A New Qualification for Congress—Forney on the Political Situation—The Eureka Tragedy—Buffalo and the Erie Canal—Our Indian Wards—The Mississippi River Outlet. CHICAGO AND FATHER MARQUETTE: Second Centenary of the Discovery of the Site of Chicago; A Paper by Col. J. W. Foster. FISH-CULTURE: Its Progress—The Kinds of Fish Adapted to Artificial Culture. FRUIT-PROSPECTS: Advices from Western Michigan. THE EUREKA TRAGEDY: Why Mrs. Workman Was Not Indicted. HOPS: The Crop in Wisconsin.

THIRD PAGE—THE WORLD'S FAIR (with diagram): The Great Vienna Exposition—Something About the Old City of Vienna—How the Great Exposition Originated—A Comparison with Previous World's Fairs—The Buildings—The Monster Dome—The Departments—Life in the Austrian Capital—The American Commissioners, and Our Share in the Show—FRENCH TRAITS: An Essay, by Prof. William Mathews, of the University of Chicago. THE FUTURE LIFE: A Poem by William Cullen Bryant. RELICS OF SABLE IMPERIALISM: Princess Soulouque and Her Most Magnificent Rig—A Quarter-Million Dollars' Worth of Diamonds, Silk, and Sapphires on Horseback—An Imperial Supper—The Arabian Nights Eclipsed. AMERICAN JOURNALISM: A Contrast, by the Philadelphia *Press*, Between THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the New York *Herald*.

FOURTH PAGE—EDITORIALS: New Parties and Protection—The Governors' Meeting—The Vienna Scandal—Mr. Burchard and the Increase of Congressional Salary. NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS: The Meeting for 1873. THE LOST STEAMER ATLANTIC: A Prophecy About Her. THE INDIANS: The Lava Beds the Scene of Another Fearful Massacre—A Small Body of Troops Entrapped and Shot Down by the Indians—Twenty-five Killed, and as Many More Wounded—List of the Victims as Far as Known—How Capt. Ben. Wright "Sunned the Moccasins" of Three Hundred Modocs, Twenty Years Ago—Treachery Anticipated Before the Murder of Canby and Thomas—Letter from Dr. Thomas' Son—What the Indian Commissioners Think of the Redskins—Indian Troubles Anticipated in Oregon. JUDICIAL ELECTIONS: The Supreme Court Judgeship—Judge Lawrence and Judge Leland—The Princeton Convention—Mr. Peters' Platform—Circuit Judges. BLOODY WORK: Four Persons Killed in the Indian Nation. A VOLCANO IN ICELAND: Eruption of the Skaptar Yokul. SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY: How Illinois Farmers Are Victimized.

FIFTH PAGE—THE STATE CAPITAL: The Railroad Bills—Discussions in the Senate and House—Funds for the Railroad Commissioners—The Adjournment Question—Growth of Timber. THE STORM: Its Ravages in Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT: The Tariff Question—The Railroad Question—Piatt County (Ill.) Farmers' Convention—Oregon Farmers' State Convention—The Transportation Convention at New York—The Patrons of Husbandry and Mr. McCormick. THE APIARY: Farm-Life as Viewed by the City and the Country Child—How to Increase the Interest of the Latter—The Way to Educate a Child for a Bee-Keeper—Condition in which Ground Should Be Kept About Hives—How to Induce the Bees to Build Straight Comb—Fastening Comb to the Frames Artificially. THE FARM AND GARDEN: The Potato, and the Conditions that Must Be Supplied in Order to Its Successful Culture—Things that We Leave Undone that We Ought to Do, and Some Things that We Should Not Do—The Castor-Oil Bean a Perennial and an Annual—The Running-Out of Varieties. MRS. SAM JONES: Unpleasant Things in the Country—The Men Must Be Taught How to Make the Country More Attractive—What the Sewing Society is Expected to Do—A Bad Spell of Weather, and How the Girls Employed Their Time—Botany on the Farm—The Beautiful About the House and the Farm, and How It is Connected With the Useful—Our Duty Under the Present Condition of Things. CORN: Experiments at the Illinois Industrial University. WINTER WHEAT: The Agricultural Department's Report of Its Condition.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE: Antoine Wiertz, the Belgian Painter—Justina, You Love Me Not (Poem)—Life Under the Ocean Wave—The Newsboy's Debt (Poem)—The Present and Future of Japan—The "Drawer." MIDDLEMEN: Their Function in the World—The Middleman a Worker and a Producer—The Middleman and the Producer Each a Necessity in His Place—Terminology, and Its Tendency to Deceive. EN RAPPORT ON THE RAILS: An Interesting Story. DOUBLE TRAGEDY: A Crazy Mother Strangles and Roasts Two Children—She Says that God and the Angels Told Her to Kill Them. HUMOR: A Collection of Comicalities.

EIGHTH PAGE—FINANCIAL: Chicago Money Market. COMMERCIAL: Chicago Produce Markets—Chicago Live-Stock Market, with Review for the Week—Chicago Lumber Market—Herkimer County (N. Y.) Dairy Market—European Markets—New York Dry Goods Market—Watertown (Mass.) and Buffalo Live-Stock Markets—New York, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Toledo, Cleveland, Louisville, and Milwaukee Produce Markets. CALIFORNIA: Its Exports of Wheat. OUT IN THE COLD: The Pleasures of Freezing to Death. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; Prospectus for 1873.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTORY. DR. J. E. GARDNER, corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash av., is the only one in Chicago authorized by the Government to furnish soldiers artificial limbs and apparatus.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 1, 1873.

The New York City charter has been signed by Gov. Dix.

Five millions of postal-cards will be for sale in the chief cities of the country to-day. Twelve millions were applied for.

Resolutions approving the "present peace policy" of the Government towards the Indians have been tabled by the Ohio Senate.

The House Revenue bill has been amended by the Senate. The provision for a two-mill tax for school purposes has been replaced by a direct appropriation of $1,000,000.

The Senate, after allowing the House resolution in censure of the thieving Congressmen of this State to lie on the table for a month, refused, yesterday, by a vote of 25 to 15, to give it a consideration.

A number of Americans and half-breeds are reported to have been killed at a trading-post in Manitoba by the Sioux, in retaliation for the murder of their Chiefs, who were poisoned by some American traders.

Gov. Beveridge, in a formal proclamation, calls for the general observance of May 30 as a day for the decoration of the graves of soldiers who fell in the Civil War, and recommends the clergy of the State to hold commemorative services on Sunday, May 25.

Woman suffrage in Wyoming Territory, and the general progress of the agitation in the United States, was cited by Jacob Bright, in his speech in the House of Commons in favor of the Women's Disabilities bill. The bill received the large number of 155 votes, but was defeated by a majority of 67 votes.

Gen. Davis is now in command at the Lava Beds. Gen. Sherman has determined to send to his support all the available troops on the Pacific Coast, but says there are not enough soldiers in the whole army to carry out the idea of surrounding the Modocs. One hundred and fifty thousand men were unable to close a circle round Atlanta, which was only five miles in circumference, while it is thirty miles around the Lava Beds.

None of the suspended Vienna Commissioners ought, in the opinion of the Special Commission which is probing the scandal, to be reinstated for the present, although several of them whose names are given—Gen. Van Buren's is not one of them—are found to be without any blame in the matter.

A bare majority carried the resolutions which were adopted by the Princeton Convention yesterday. The vote stood 57½ to 45½. The Hon. A. M. Craig was nominated as candidate for Supreme Court Judge, notwithstanding his positive declarations in a letter read to the Convention that he would not permit the use of his name. The friends of Judge Lawrence, at his request, refrained from bringing him into the wrangle.

The Conference Committee intrusted with the task of bringing the Senate and House into agreement on the Compromise Railroad bill, recommended that Section 8 be retained and Section 3 be stricken out. They would have the advertising provided for in the bill done in the Springfield, not in the Chicago, papers, and propose to add an amendment to the eighth section fixing the period at which the schedules proposed by the Railroad Commissioners shall begin to be received as *prima facie* evidence.

Taking more than 7 per cent interest is still usury and illegal in New York State, according to the new law which has just passed the Legislature. It differs from the old law in mitigating the punishment of forfeiture of principal and interest to forfeiture of nothing more than the excess of interest charged over 7 per cent. The law goes into effect July 1, and is in force for two years. A bill to abolish the usury laws of Ohio was debated nearly all day yesterday in the Lower House of the Ohio Legislature, but was finally lost by a vote of 53 to 39.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, in options, but all were very quiet on cash sales. Mess pork was active and advanced 40@50c per brl, closing at $17.95@$18.00 cash, and $18.45@18.50 seller June. Lard was quiet, but 25c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.10@9.15 cash, and $9.40@9.45 seller June. Meats were quiet and ⅛c higher, at 6⅝@6¾c for shoulders, 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs, 9@9⅛c for short clear, and 9½@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were active, and firm at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and steady, at 11c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was less active, and unchanged. Wheat was less active, and 1½c lower, closing firm at $1.24½ seller May, and $1.27⅝ seller June. Corn was moderately active, and ⅜c lower, closing firm at 37⅜c seller May, and 40⅝c seller June. Oats were rather more active, but ⅛c lower, closing at 30⅝c seller May, and 33⅜c seller June. Rye was quiet and steady at 69½@70c. Barley was quiet and firmer, at 71½@78c for poor to good No. 2. Hogs were quiet and weak at $5.20@5.50. The cattle trade was dull at a shade lower prices. Sheep were firm.

THE MODOC SLAUGHTER.

The beauties of the Administration peace policy of dealing with the Indians were again illustrated in the sacrifice of the fifty gallant men who were maimed and slaughtered in the Lava Beds last Saturday. This sacrifice was as much a result of the "policy" adopted in the interest of Indian Agents and traders, as was the death of Gen. Canby. Had it not been for the weak-minded and dilatory system prescribed at the Indian headquarters at Washington, the Modoc Indians would never have succeeded in intrenching themselves in the labyrinths of the Lava Beds, which enables them to defy a regiment of troops, and would likewise enable them to defy a whole army. It is reported from Washington that this latest slaughter has induced an abandonment of the pet theory that the Indians can best be controlled by furnishing them with arms and ammunition to shoot down American soldiers, except so far as Gen. Howard and a select coterie of his friends and admirers are concerned. If these gentlemen still adhere to the peace policy, there is a rare opportunity for them to do the State some service. Let them proceed at once to the Lava Beds and enter into personal negotiations with Capt. Jack, Shack-Nasty Jim, and their companions in saffron-hued deviltry. They should be joined by all admirers of the peace policy, including the majority of the Indian Agents. It seems to have become settled that a large number of lives must be sacrificed, as a result of the peace policy, before the Modocs can be driven from their hiding-places. It is only fair that these lives should be of those who are mainly responsible for the system that has rendered the sacrifice necessary. Gen. Howard should be the first volunteer, and his example might stimulate the others to come forward.

It is evident that the war against the Modocs is to be a more desperate affair than the most experienced Indian fighters could have guessed. It is said that there are only about fifty Modocs left. To exterminate them in proportion to the results of the last encounter, it would require the sacrifice of several hundred white men. The contest is unequal. When it costs the lives of several hundred American soldiers, including officers of high rank, distinguished services, and great value to the country, it is sadly disproportionate in point of mere numbers; but when it is remembered that the life of one such man is worth more than whole tribes and nations of the red-skinned fiends who betray and slaughter them, the full measure of the outrage is better appreciated. Some policy different from that which has suggested the attacks on the Modocs so far must be adopted. Neither the country nor humanity can afford to offer up fifty or a hundred lives with the bare prospect of bringing down three or four Modoc Indians. The Modocs will live and thrive upon such warfare as this. Every soldier whose body is not recovered will furnish them with additional clothing, rations, and ammunition. The warfare against the Modocs must be modeled somewhat after the manner of the peace policy which has brought it about. The process must be dilatory. The troops must be increased so as to guard all avenues of escape from the Lava Beds, and there let starvation, disease, or winter drive the Indians out of hiding-places where it is next to impossible to reach them. In the meantime it seems to be a heartless waste of human lives, that have a value to the nation and a greater value to their friends and families, to expose them at such fearful odds against the worthless stake of red-skins. What fighting there may be done during the tedious process of waiting should not be by companies or battalions, but in the same fashion which the Indians preserve. If the services of some of the frontiersmen and trappers, who shoot Indians as they shoot buffalo, could be especially engaged, they would do more efficient work in the present situation than troops of cavalry and regiments of artillery. If the Indian lobbyists and hangers-on at the Interior Department could be induced to go to the Lava Beds and hold a "big talk" with the Modocs, and then have the troops surround the whole party and slaughter them indiscriminately, there are not a dozen men in all America who would utter a protest against the project.

THE CASE OF PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

We publish this morning the official statement of the much-talked-of case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. The fraud consisted in alleged undervaluations. Phelps, Dodge & Co. are dealers and importers in metals, and especially in tin plates. The partners have another house in Liverpool, where the firm name is Phelps, James & Co. Messrs. Dodge and James are brothers-in-law, and the junior members of both firms are the sons, sons-in-law, nephews, and other relatives of the family. The firm purchases their goods in Wales. From Wales the metals are transported to Liverpool, and thence exported to Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York. The two firms have their accounts with each other. Thus the Liverpool firm, though composed of the same persons as the New York firm, in forwarding goods include in their bill the cost of the metals in Wales, the cost of transportation to Liverpool, and all other charges incidental to the exportation. According to the statement of the revenue officer who examined their books, the Liverpool house has been accustomed to forward these invoices, including these various items, to the New York firm, and at the same time sending a separate invoice giving only the cost of the goods in Wales. In the cases in which fraud is charged, these latter invoices have been sworn to in Liverpool, and have been presented at the Custom-House in New York, attested by an oath, as showing the true value of the goods. The fraud, therefore, consisted in the omission from the invoices presented at the Custom-House of the cost of transportation from Wales, the cartage, perhaps some boxing, and other incidental expenses. This was not always the case; but it did happen occasionally in the transactions of a house importing goods to the value of $6,000,000 a year. The actual extent of the undervaluation was not very great, and the amount of duties lost was very small. Under the law, an undervaluation is a forfeiture of the article undervalued, and, though the duties lost did not amount to more than $1,500, the value of the goods forfeited was $1,000,000. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have, therefore, been punished by a fine of $271,000 for the comparatively small amount of revenue withheld from the Government.

This case illustrates strongly the outrages of the laws which, collected, constitute the Tariff code of the United States. In order to "protect" some favored persons or corporations in the United States, Congress has imposed a heavy duty on these metals, manufactured in Wales, and which beyond all question are the best that can be had. The object is not so much to collect revenue as it is to enhance the cost of the imported article that inferior goods may be sold. In addition to the *ad valorem* duty, the tariff includes in the foreign value of the article the cost of transportation from the place of purchase, the cost of the boxes, the barrels, or other case in which the goods may be packed, the cost of cartage, and all other incidental expenses attending exportation. All this cost must be added to the foreign cost of the goods themselves, and then the duty is collected upon the whole—the importer paying duty upon the barrel, crate, straw, and box, and upon the cost of cartage in Liverpool and elsewhere, just the same as on the goods themselves. All this is done, as we have said, not to produce revenue, but to repel it, by so enhancing the cost of the imported articles that a larger margin may be given to the home production. This is the principle of protection. To administer this principle, the laws of Congress ever since 1863 have provided a series of oaths, and penalties, and forfeitures, and confiscations, that exceed even those provided for the rehabilitation of the rebels. An army of appraisers and informers, spies and blackmailers, pimps, and officers of all the other various designations known to the service, have been provided to watch and see if some importer, in making out his invoice, has included in the cost the price of the packing-box, the crate, or the straw in which the article may be packed. If they can find such a case, and the importer will not settle with them privately and liberally, then the goods are confiscated and the importer subjected to civil and criminal prosecutions, and is heralded from one end of the country to the other. As an inducement and encouragement to these men to ply their vocation industriously, the law gives them one-half the proceeds of all the forfeitures, penalties, and extortions. Of the money paid by Phelps, Dodge & Co., $11,000 are for costs, and $189,000 go to the informers and other officers of the revenue. To further enable them to do this business, they are authorized to seize the books and papers of any person they may accuse, pry into their domestic affairs, and generally turn a man's business inside out to the public gaze.

Upon a review of all the facts, it is not possible to conclude that there was any intentional crime committed by this firm. The amount of duties they avoided by the enormous vouchers does not amount altogether to a sum sufficient to induce any sensible man to commit such an offense. Upon the whole amount of their importations in a year, the amount thus saved is absolutely insignificant. It would not pay the cost of the machinery necessary to carry out such a fraud. Technically, and, therefore, legally, they defrauded the revenue; but there is nothing in the facts to warrant the judgment that the fraud was systematic, deliberate, or that the firm had any knowledge that the law was violated. The case, however, shows the necessity of sweeping away from trade and commerce these pitfalls and snares which the tariff law has prepared to catch and destroy everybody who buys or deals in imported goods. There should not only be a repeal of all the duties on these metals, and upon all other articles when the tax is levied for protection and not for revenue, but a general reduction of the tariff system to the collection of duty on the comparatively few articles which produce the great bulk of the customs revenue. Then we will have no frauds upon the revenue, because there will be no occasion, intentional or accidental, for fraud; there will be no false swearing, because there will be no swearing required; but above all, there will be no informers, spies, blackmailers, and thieves using the authority of the Government to prosecute their business.

NATIONAL BANK EXAMINATIONS.

The enormous defalcation of Taintor, the Cashier of the Atlantic National Bank, of New York City, and the consequent failure of the bank, must attract the attention of the public to the incompetence of the system of examination which the Government exercises in the case of the National Banks. Though the downfall of the Atlantic National Bank is by no means the only case in point, it is the most notable and flagrant instance of the failure on the part of the Government to afford the people the protection against fraud which it advertises to give by chartering National Banks and reserving the right of supervision. There is a general public confidence in a National Bank on account of the name it carries, and the connection which it is popularly supposed to have with the General Government. When people deposit in a private bank, they first inform themselves concerning the character and responsibility of the bankers in the same manner as when they have business with other private persons in whom it is necessary to repose trust. This is not always, nor usually, the case with reference to the National Banks. They are generally regarded as a part of the system of the Government. It is known that they have special advantages, and, it is supposed, are controlled by certain fixed regulations. There is a regular Government Bank Inspector for every district, whose duties are naturally construed to be in the interest of the public. It has come to be believed on account of these circumstances, and the Government is clearly responsible for the impression, that the National Banks offer an absolute guarantee of safety to their depositors and customers. In deference to this impression, the Government must either give better protection than it has afforded within the past year, or else it should withdraw its Examiners and give the public to understand that they must take care of their own interests.

In the case of the Atlantic National Bank, it is impossible that a deliberate system of stealing could have been carried on for years, and to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars, if the Government examination had been at all worthy of the name. Taintor's stealings exhausted the capital of the bank, the surplus that had been accumulated, the special deposits, and the most of the regular deposits, amounting to more than $600,000 in all. Yet, to all appearances, nobody had any information of this condition of things until Taintor himself exposed it. It is now stated that the bank was examined twice in 1872, and that the Examiner reported that the capital of the bank was seriously impaired. If this is true, what good did the report do the public or the depositors? It could not have been a warning, for it was kept quiet. It is significant that these unfavorable reports are never made public until after the banks which they concern have run to the end of the rope and left nothing for the people who have trusted them. There might as well be no bank examination so far as the public interest is concerned, if unfavorable reports are to be filed away in the archives of the Treasury Department at Washington. It is well known that the Bank Examiner at this point recently forwarded a special report concerning a certain National Bank after examination. It is only fair to presume that the condition of the institution was such as to require a special report. Yet the report is not made public. In what way, then, can the present system of bank examination protect the public? Should this particular bank fail some months from now, the Comptroller will be able to point to the report, the local Bank Examiner would be conscious of having done his duty; but in what way would the public be helped by all this?

One notably bad feature of the examination system is that the Bank Examiner is paid by the banks, each one contributing its share. It is his duty to make at least two examinations during the year; he may make others at his option. His position is one through which he may make himself extremely annoying, and, if not an honest man, he has opportunities for levying blackmail that are unequaled in any other Government place. Yet it is notorious that Bank Examiners are appointed on political grounds like other officials in the Civil Service. A former Comptroller of the Currency followed the popular practice of appointing a relative, whose exploits were finally exposed. The process of ascertaining the status of a National Bank honestly is very simple. The capital stock, the surplus, if there be any, and the amount of the deposits, are known. It is then the duty of the Examiner to ascertain how this money is used. He counts the money on hand, and he examines the collaterals on which money has been loaned. A thorough accountant can therefore speedily arrive at the actual condition of the concern. There are cases, however, in which the Examiner may be deceived. There is nothing to prevent a National Bank borrowing any needed amount of money, and holding it just long enough for the Examiner to count, without his knowledge, and without exciting a suspicion that it was borrowed for the occasion. While such things are possible; while failures as disastrous as those of the Atlantic National Bank and the Ocean National Bank in New York, and the Scandinavian National Bank in Chicago, may occur without giving the public any admonition, then there is some deficiency in the Government system of examination which cannot be too quickly supplied.

All National Banks and all owners of National Bank stock are interested in having these objections removed. The people do not understand the defects, but they cannot fail to note the results. The fault does not lie wholly in the system of examination and the persistence with which special reports are kept from the public. Under the very best system, honest and capable Examiners could not always be found, and deceptions might be practised on them. But there is no excuse for the Directors of the National Banks who permit their vaults to be plundered, or their affairs to be so grossly mismanaged, as to lead to sudden and complete collapses, which leave nothing for the depositors. Every Director must take oath that "he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the association." The duty devolves on every Director to inform himself thoroughly of the condition of the bank and of its business. Under this oath, no Director can feel that he has discharged his duty when the capital of the bank has been squandered, and the money on deposit stolen, without his knowledge. It is his business as Director to know what is done with the money of the bank. He gives guarantee to the public that the money intrusted to the bank for safe keeping shall be safely kept. If the Bank Examiner is deceived, or bought off, or neglects his duty, the Director is in no wise relieved of the responsibility he has assumed because he has had no knowledge of the deception, blackmail, or neglect. The practice is too common among men of high standing to accept the position of Director of a National Bank without either the time or the intention to give its affairs the close inspection which they require. Gentlemen seem to ignore the fact that they are violating an oath when they are guilty of such action.

It is true that the circumstances which have led to the failure of National Banks, which should never fail under honest and competent management, are a part of the general demoralization which has spread throughout the official circles and infected all places of trust in this country. The radical cure goes back of any individual cases, and can only be found in a general movement of the people for a higher appreciation of official integrity; but, in the meantime, two things are obviously demanded: 1. That the Directors of the National Banks shall devote greater attention to their affairs, and demand thorough and searching investigation; and 2. That there shall be additional checks on Bank Examiners, and some provision for letting the public into the secrets of mismanagement before the collapse actually arrives.

MAY MISERIES.

The miseries and discomforts of a year come to a head to-day. Humanity, which for twelve months has been stationary, to-day becomes peripatetic. The tranquil repose of a thousand homes is to-day invaded by Goths and Vandals with express-wagons and scrubbing-brushes. To-day is an indigestible horror between the upper and under crusts of yesterday and to-morrow. There was a happy time, long ago passed into poetry, and now only preserved in myth, when May-Day was sacred to all the beneficent influences of Nature. Out from the snows of March and the vivifying showers of April, May appeared with opening leaves and flowers, attended by blue skies and balmy breezes. Young ladies arrayed themselves in blue and green and pink, the current colors of Nature. Japonicadom aired its fashions under the budding trees. Children danced around Maypoles, garlanded with young leaves and buds, or hunted through the woods for the pink and white blossoms of the arbutus and the first violets. Men had the spring-fever and grew lazy. Women opened doors and windows and let the spring zephyrs through the house to take off the chill edge of winter. Spring lambs hung in the doorways of the markets, in tempting proximity to early peas. Spring chickens plaintively peeped their apprehensions of the coming broil, and eyed young bunches of asparagus with suspicion. Crisp lettuce, cool, rosy radishes, emerald cucumbers, and now and then a precocious squash or crate of smooth-skinned tomatoes were hailed with delight as the panaceas for the usual spring biliousness. Since those halcyon days, however, things have changed. Old Probabilities has come on with his low barometers and storm-centres and so mixed up the elements and disturbed the seasons that we have May Day only in name. Instead of fresh vegetables there are canned atrocities, which have come down from a former generation. Old hens pass for spring chickens, and leave certificates of their age and maternity in the coops. Scraggy carcasses of sheep, shorn scores of times, are served up with colorless peas of a last year's crop, and the doting consumer fancies that he is eating spring lamb. A spring zephyr from Milwaukee or Mackinac, let through the house to-day, would be colder than charity. Deluded beings who have purchased spring overcoats go about the streets growling at the weather and swearing at their tailors. With the exception of a few lilac bushes, which show an insane desire to get into leaf, flowers and shrubs still slumber on in the chilly ground. Some venturesome crocuses and lilies had the hardihood to put their heads above ground, but, seeing the condition of things, went back again. It is safe to assume that no children will dance about Maypoles to-day, and what consolation can there be in exhibiting your spring fashions under winter furs?

To heap all these miseries at once upon a man who has got to take up his bed and walk this morning "is 'ard," as Eccles would say. Cobwebbed ceilings; begrimed walls; dusty floors; broken window-panes; carpets that won't fit; smoky chimneys; doors with a hinge or a knob gone; front doors without keys; attics and basements filled with the refuse of the family whose time has just expired; the youthful pride of the family coming home with his eyes blacked owing to undue familiarity with strange boys in the neighborhood; curious females behind shutters taking an inventory of the household goods as they arrive; leaky water-pipes; prolific families of water-bugs reveling in the kitchen; gas shut off because the last tenant hadn't paid his bills; bedsteads that won't fit together; cracked mirrors; angular stoves, owing to the loss of a leg; articles of bric-a-brac gone to smash; hash three times and a month's rent in advance,—such an accumulation of troubles as this ought to be sufficient punishment for any amount of sin of the average society sort, without having all kinds of meteorological misery superadded. The peripatetics, however, have one consolation upon which they may congratulate themselves to-night, as they find themselves unable to sleep within strange walls, and that is, they don't own property, and don't have to pay taxes. They at least are sure of a domicile for a year to come. The tax-payer is sure of nothing except that by the time he finds himself able to pay last year's taxes this year's will be due, and so increased that in sheer despair he will probably hand over the property, take the change, and join the Communists. The tenant has the satisfaction of knowing that what he pays is for present use, and so it will be, year after year, and thus when he dies he and the world will be even. The house-owner, on the other hand, can have little satisfaction in knowing that his financial miseries are annually increasing with compound interest for the benefit of a posterity which is not of the slightest consequence to him; nor will it be, on the other hand, any special satisfaction to him when he dies to know that posterity is in debt to him, and will cancel it by rising up and calling him blessed when he has no possible use for blessings, which are usually posthumous. There is, therefore, some comfort to-day for the peripatetic head of the family riding on the top of an express-wagon, among his broken crockery, in search of his new home, and reflecting upon the hollow mockery of May-Day poetry and spring-time legends.

An ingenious device has been invented in New York for cheapening the exorbitant rates of cable telegraphing, by which several messages are sent in one. The sender of the message collects the several messages which merchants want to transmit, and sends them to an agent in Liverpool, who understands from a single word the full address of the firms which are to receive the messages. Thus the sender says: "Cat, shipped to-day, Hogg," and so on, which is fully understood by the receiver at Liverpool, who then proceeds to translate and distribute the several messages among the merchants for whom they are intended. It is said that the "packers," as these persons are called who send these messages, are doing a good business, and certainly the cable rates justify any economical measure that can be invented.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The election of M. Barodet over M. Remusat, to fill the vacant seat in the French Assembly, is a serious blow at the Government of M. Thiers and at his Conservative Republic. M. Barodet, the late Mayor of Lyons, was the candidate of the Left, or Republicans, with a leaning towards the Extreme Left, or Communists, and is returned both for Lyons and Paris; and, after electing whether he will represent the first or second city of France, will nominate a Deputy for the seat he may reject. M. Remusat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the candidate of the Centre, the Conservatives, at the head of whom is M. Thiers. The contest was a remarkably close and bitter one. The nomination of M. Barodet was considered to be a direct attack upon M. Thiers, and, consequently, the Conservatives, under the impulse of this extraordinary danger, rallied to the support of M. Remusat. The *Temps*, *France*, *Opinion Nationale*, *Constitutionnel*, and *Moniteur*, all advocated his election with great earnestness. M. Remusat himself went as far as he could toward proclaiming himself a Republican, under the advice of M. Thiers, who thus showed the first signs of weakness by offering to make a concession to the Left. The latest foreign papers contain an address by M. Remusat to the electors of Paris, in which he says that to obtain the suffrages of the Capital of France would be the last object of his ambition and the most precious of all rewards. He has always desired liberty founded on law, not on perpetual revolution, and has held that no government can be durable except a moderate one, deriving its strength from the confidence of the country. United by fifty years of friendship to the President of the Republic, he has adopted with conviction and supported with fidelity the policy so often set forth by M. Thiers in his speeches and messages. Up to this point, the address is clearly Conservative. The remainder, however, throws out a tempting bait to the Republicans, which was prepared and authorized at a Cabinet meeting. The address says the policy of M. Thiers has made the Republic a stable Government, "and it now requires completion by measures long since announced and recently taken into consideration by the Assembly. These measures, according to the President's intentions, can have no other object than to organize and consolidate the Republican Government by regular institutions conformable to the experience of all time and founded *on the integrity of universal suffrage*." This proclamation, however, evidently came too late to prevent the nomination of Barodet, and especially to prevent the *Siecle*, which circulates largely in the wine-shops and among the people, from supporting him. It came out boldly in his favor, evidently disgusted at the temporizing of M. Thiers or else disbelieving the sincerity of his offers to the Republicans. After such a manifest concession, the nomination of a Republican candidate was mortifying to the Government. His election by a very decided majority in the City of Paris is not only mortifying, but possesses a dangerous significance, which the Conservative press has already commenced to indicate. The Monarchical papers take the same view, and declare that the Conservative Republic is dead. In this connection, the recent circular of Prince Napoleon to his Corsican constituents, which also closes with an appeal in favor of universal suffrage, is of interest. The Prince says: "We are proscribed because we are feared. Napoleon twice saved France. Outside the Bonapartist party there exist only two minorities—one wishing for order without Democracy (the Centre), the other Democracy without order (the Left). Whatever may be done, the name of Napoleon cannot be banished from the heart of the people." While the election does not afford much comfort to the Right, it is a very strong proof that the people of Paris do not place a value upon the services of M. Thiers or his Government sufficient to induce them to place any reliance upon their protestations in regard to measures necessary to the stability of the Government. A change of Ministry, a panic on the Bourse, and the placing of armed patrols in the streets of Paris, growing out of the election of a Radical Republican, and Monarchists advocating extreme Republican measures at the same time, are not very flattering signs for the Conservative Repuplic. The same elements which are at work in Madrid undermining the Spanish Government seem also to be at work in Paris. It may not be impossible that both Madrid and Paris may yet fall into the hands of the extreme Republicans—an event which, in the nature of things, must be followed by the eventual triumph of the Monarchists.

The recent departure of Carl Schurz for Europe, where he intends to visit the principal cities of his native country, has recalled some of the leading events in his earlier career. He now returns as an honored guest to a land from which he was once banished forever, with the penalty of death hanging over him if he should ever return. Schurz took part in the Liberal Revolution of 1848, following the bent of Republican ideas which he had acquired in his student-life, spent at Cologne and Bonn. He was particularly active in the defense of Rastadt, and for this was banished. After spending some time in England, he returned to Germany, in spite of the fate that awaited him in case of discovery, for the purpose of liberating a favorite professor of liberal ideas who had been imprisoned on political grounds. Schurz succeeded in assisting the escape of his friend in the most daring and romantic manner, and then fled to England again. He came to this country in 1852, and at once assumed a leading position in American public life. It was less than ten years later that he was sent to Spain as the American Minister,—a position which he resigned in order to take active part in the war against the Rebellion. His career since that time is universally familiar. In 1866, Bismarck, evidently in deference to the high position which Schurz had obtained in American statesmanship, caused the sentence of banishment to be revoked, and extended a cordial invitation to the distinguished exile to revisit Germany. There is no doubt that Schurz will everywhere receive an acknowledgment of the ability, industry, and steadfastness which alone could have secured for him, a stranger in a strange land, so exalted a position as he holds in America. It is a matter for sincere congratulation, and worthy of note, that Mr. Schurz has not drawn his "back pay" with which to defray the expenses of his European tour.

While the philosophers of England are learnedly discussing the doctrine of Euthanasia, or the right of man to take away his own life when he has become a burden to himself or society, the Americans seem, during the past few days, to have put the theory into practical execution. There have been several successful suicides in Chicago alone within the past week, and the dispatches from other cities and various sections of the country have brought intelligence of an unusual number of suicides and attempts at *felo de se*. It is not impossible that the discussion of the doctrine of Euthanasia has contributed to the increase of suicides. A sentiment that one is justified in taking his life by the depressing circumstances against which he is combatting would persuade many an unfortunate to this course who would otherwise refuse to yield to his inclination to die. It is certain that the latest suicides in Chicago were committed under the circumstances to which the theory of Euthanasia applies. Suicide was, perhaps, natural to De Belloy, as a Frenchman, when he was down in the world, and might have occurred under any prompting of the spirit, without regard to the question of right. But the suicides of Sunday were clear cases of Euthanasia. Miss Crawford was suffering from a disease which she knew to be incurable. She had nothing to look forward to but a lingering death, in which she would suffer a torture of the nerves worse than death itself. This was practical Euthanasia. The case of John Coffee was of a similar nature, though not so pronounced. He had become reduced, it is stated, to a condition of general dilapidation by whisky, age, and hard knocks. It is safe to conclude that he believed himself burdensome, and that the world would be better without him. These cases serve, at all events, to illustrate distinctive characteristics of the English and American people. While the Englishmen will probably content themselves with theoretic discussions of the Euthanasian doctrine, the Americans who make up their minds to its justice will put it into execution. Euthanasia is, therefore, a more dangerous doctrine for America than it is for England.

The recent strike of the gasmen in New York is likely to be followed by another strike upon the part of the "Crispins," or the secret organization of boot and shoe makers, in that city, which is one of the strongest of all the trades-unions, and acts independently of all the others. Committees from the Crispins have already visited the leading dealers, and presented to them a new and revised list of prices, which, if carried into effect, would increase the cost in the construction of a pair of boots, for a "first-rate" dealer, about one dollar and a quarter. The result of this would be either that the public would be oppressed by an increase upon the already exorbitant prices of boots, or else the profits of the dealers must be considerably decreased. As the public is not in a temper to pay this increase and would inevitably go to the cheaper dealers, the "first-rate" dealers have determined to resist the demand and to employ non-society men, if it becomes necessary,—a position they are all the more ready to take, as they will have the public on their side. The ultimate object of the Crispins is to throw sufficient trade into the hands of the cheaper dealers so that the business can be equalized, and all classes of dealers be brought to charge the same line of prices, in which event, according to the judgment of the Crispins, they would be able to dictate more completely than now, and exercise an influence upon the whole business.

President Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, delivered his inaugural address at the opening of the Mexican Congress, on the 4th of March, and is to be credited with having produced a much more dignified and sensible State paper than was delivered in Washington on the same day. As all that transpires in the neighboring Republic of Mexico is of interest, it will be gratifying to know that the Mexican people still adhere with confidence to their system of government, notwithstanding the summary manner in which they change Presidents now and then. The President also announces that new laws have been framed, and will soon be submitted to Congress, enforcing primary education, which is a good sign for Mexico. Notwithstanding the uncertainties which attend the administration of government in that distracted Republic, it is to be set down to its credit that it has succeeded in reducing railroad charges, that it has paid interest on its loans promptly, and has commenced paying the principal, and that no Credit Mobilier or general corruption of any sort has been discovered during the past year. The President closes by congratulating the people "upon the immeasurable benefits accruing from the general peace which the Republic to-day enjoys, to which the zeal of public officers, the loyalty of the army, and the opinion of the citizens in general, so efficaciously contributes."

One of the United States surveyors in the Indian Territory whom the Cheyennes didn't kill has told the story of some of the cheerful pastimes in which the Indians indulge. Before actually killing the surveyors, the Indians practised shooting at them, as boys throw stones at the chickens, to see how near they could come to them without killing them. The Cheyennes also amused themselves with pulling up stakes as fast as the surveyors could fix them in the ground, and surrounding the surveyors' tents after supper had been prepared and taking everything they had to eat. The "peace policy" of the Indians consists of plundering and starving friendly surveyors, and using them for the purpose of target practice. After these friendly measures fail, the war policy is inaugurated with shooting and scalping.

The most plausible explanation which has been made of Mr. George Francis Train's insanity is that given by the officials of the Tombs prison, who assert that he has conducted himself in such a manner before the Examining Committee as to leave the impression that he was insane, and then brag of it subsequently. Their theory is that Train regards the whole proceeding as an excellent opportunity for advertising himself, and is making the most of it. This is probably the correct version of the affair, and the New York officials seem to be unusually stupid in contributing to the scheme. It is likely that Train has employed his spare time in jail to collect the material for at least forty lectures and speeches, with which he will deluge the country after he gets out. It is not strange that the Tombs officers should express an anxiety to get rid of him

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Report of the Conference Committee on the Compromise Railroad Bill.

The Senate Declines to Consider the Salary-Grab Resolution.

Senate Action in Favor of Abolishing the Two-Mill School Tax.

The Sum of $1,000,000 to Be Allowed for School Purposes.

The West Side Park Bill---House Action on the Jury Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, April 30.—Mr. Hart, Chairman of the House Conference Committee, stated this morning that Mr. Hay declined to serve, and the House excused him. The Speaker then appointed Mr. Connolly, but Mr. Connolly being a member of the House Railroad Committee, also asked to be excused, and the House unanimously allowed it. Then Mr. Tilson was appointed, and so far has not declined.

Mr. Hart, from the Conference Committee on Railroads, reported, recommending that the Senate recede from their amendment striking out Section 8, and to amend the section by striking out the word Chicago, and inserting Springfield, so that the advertising should be done in Springfield papers, showing that Springfield had a hand in the amendment. The Committee recommended that the following be added to the eighth section:

Provided, That the schedules thus prepared shall not be taken as prima facie evidence, as herein provided, until schedules shall have been prepared and published as aforesaid for all the railroad companies now organized under the laws of this State, and until the 5th day of January, 1874, or until within ten days of the meeting of the next session of this General Assembly. Provided a session of this General Assembly shall be held previous to the 15th day of January aforesaid.

They further recommended that the House recede from their refusal to concur with the Senate in striking out Sec. 9 and concur in said amendment.

Mr. Baldwin made a corresponding report in the Senate. Both were ordered printed and will be acted upon to-morrow.

The general opinion to-night is that the report of the Conference Committee is merely a subterfuge to save the bill, and if there is any principle in the eighth section it is not affected one way or the other by the amendment. Members of the House don't relish the motion of postponing action under the section for an indefinite time, and say if that be any virtue in the section it had better be utilized as early as possible. They do not mourn the loss of the ninth section very deeply, and could bear that bereavement with manly equanimity if the eighth had not been mutilated. Most of the Senators who voted to strike out the sections regard the amendment as an affront, and pronounce the whole thing nonsense and a delusion. Still, in all probability, the Senate will adopt the report. It requires a change of seven to add to the 19 to make 26, the constitutional majority. Ferrell, Ware, Casey, and Hampton will be four of the seven, and probably Donahue and Burke, two more, leaving but one to save the bill, and undoubtedly the one will be found. In the House there is a disposition to swallow the compromise and take the chances and go home. The bill will therefore probably be passed with all the excrescences. It will get not a few votes because it offers an excuse for an adjourned session. Already it has been proposed to meet again in November, so that defects in the bill may be remedied, and that the schedules prepared by the Commissioners may be embodied in a law. The Railroad Commissioners are beginning to apprehend that they have a full summer's work before them in attempting to fix rates for all the railroads in the State. On the whole, there is a prevailing notion in many minds that the railroad legislation of the session will prove an utter failure in many respects.

THE REVENUE BILL.

That portion of the Cook County delegation here request the constituents of Messrs. Peltzer, Sherman, Kann, and Condon, to send them down by Friday morning, as on that day the House will be asked to concur in the Senate amendment to the Revenue bill repealing the two-mill tax, a measure of pecuniary importance to Cook County, every vote will tell. Those gentlemen have been absent all the week, which is a shameful neglect of their public duty.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House discussed the General Appropriation bill. When the section giving $1,000,000 to the School Fund was reached, Mr. Connolly moved to add $500,000. Then Mr. Snow moved, as a substitute, to strike out the section so that an unlimited amount might be collected under the School law. After much eloquence, including a strong speech for the tax by Mr. Connolly, which was ably answered by Rountree, the substitute was lost—30 to 55—and the Connolly amendment safely laid on the table, 68 to 57. The $1,000,000 was allowed to remain. The appropriation intended for the incidental and contingent expenses of the Supreme Court in the Northern Grand Division of the State was cut down from $3,000 to $2,500. The sum of $3,000 as a contingent fund for use in any of the grand divisions was stricken out. The salary of the State-House Commissioners was cut down to $1,000 each. For public printing, $71,000 was allowed for the two years, and $20,000 for binding for the same time. Mr. Jones offered a section appropriating $1,000 for the necessary expenses of traveling committees, the amount to be certified by the Chairman. Mr. Thornton moved to insert $2,000, which was accepted, and then ensued a debate on Mr. Hawes' amendment to make it the actual expenses, which was lost. The $2,000 was adopted, and the nomadic committeemen are rejoicing. The pay of the chaplains and the value of their prayers were irreverently discussed, and fixed at nothing. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

ESTRAYS.

The Senate passed the House bill amending the act prohibiting domestic animals from running at large, so that the taker-up can bring suit against the owner, levying upon the vagrant animals for the amount of the judgment, which may vary from $3 to $10.

THE INTER-STATE BRIDGES.

The Senate passed a House bill providing that all bridges, structures across any navigable streams forming the boundary line between the State of Illinois and any other State, shall be assessed by the township or other Assessor in the county or township where the same is located as real estate, and all provisions of law relating to the assessment and taxation of real estate shall apply to the assessment and taxation of such bridges.

THE RUMMEL CASE.

In the Senate Mr. Hampton tried to suspend the rules to call up the report of the Rummel investigating case, when Mr. Hinchcliffe moved to include the salary grab resolution. The President ruled Mr. Hinchcliffe out of order, when he appealed, but the Chair was sustained. The Hampton motion failed—15 to 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate passed the House Landlord and Tenant bill. The Lomax Bottle bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. The Senate passed the House bill providing Trustees for the Southern Insane Asylum, and the Southern Normal School. The Senate passed the House bill allowing Circuit Judges to hold branch courts on invitation of the Judges in other circuits, giving them $10 a day out of the County Treasury for such services. This bill is intended to relieve the Cook County courts by borrowing Judges from country circuits.

THE WEST SIDE PARK BILL

was called up by Mr. Lee this evening, but the Senate refused—23 to 15—to suspend the rules, and it remains in the limbo of unpassed measures, where it will probably remain.

DISSECTION BILL.

The Senate voted against reconsidering the dissection bill, the motion requiring two-thirds.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

A desperate effort will be made to adjourn this week, and, if the Railroad and General Appropriation bills go through, nothing will keep quorums here after Friday.

JURY BILL.

The House considered the Jury bill this p. m., dealing with numerous Senate amendments, concurring in some and rejecting others. The section providing that persons who had read accounts of the crime in newspapers should not be disqualified as jurors, was amended by the Senate so that they should have no fixed or definite opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, which it would require evidence to remove. The House rejected the amendment.

CONSCIENTIOUS COMMITTEES.

Mr. Carpenter, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that he had drawn $11.75 worth of stationery, of which 94 cents' worth was used and the balance returned, and that the Temperance Committee, of which Mr. Carpenter is also Chairman, used $3.02 worth of paper and ink, both of which are reasonable charges, and show the Committees to have been conscientious and economical. Next.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The House adopted a resolution calling on the Appropriation Committee to report the total amount of money appropriated in bills for building purposes. Had the information been forthcoming a month ago, it might have been of use in limiting the appropriations. Now it is locking the stable-door after the animal has been stolen.

THE SALARY GRAB.

The majority of the Senate put itself on record a second time this morning, in favor of the salary grab, by refusing, 25 to 15, to consider the House resolution condemning the steal. The vote was a party one, with the exception of Senators Whiting and McGrath, who voted with the minority yesterday, repeated during the night, and returned to the bosom of the party this morning. As the Senators are "grabbing" $5 a day for doing little or nothing, it is perhaps not surprising that they failed to condemn the more magnificent robbery of their Washington contemporaries. The House passed the resolution by a large majority of both parties. Only four or five votes were recorded against it. As many of the Senators aspire to Congress, it may be interesting for their proposed constituents to scrutinize the following list, and at the proper time remember who indorsed the swindle. The motion was to take up the resolution for consideration, those voting in the affirmative being against the steal, those in the negative tacitly approving it. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.

Archer,	Hundley,	Voris,
Burke,	Kehoe,	Ware,
Cusey,	Lee,	Warren,
Cummings,	McGrath,	Whiting,
Hinchcliffe,	Starne.	Youngblood—15.

NAYS.

Baldwin,	Jacobs,	Steele,
Canfield,	Nicholson,	Strong,
Castle,	Palmer,	Thompson,
Cunningham,	Patterson,	Upton,
Cusey,	Reynolds,	Waite,
Donahue,	Sanford,	Wilcox,
Dow,	Sheldon,	Williamson,
Ferrell,	Shepard,	Yager—25.
Hampton,		

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Revenue bill, raising $2,500,000 from the levy of 1873, and $1,500,000 from the levy of 1874, when sent to the Senate, was referred to the Finance Committee. This morning, Mr. Shepard, who led the anti-two-mill men, reported the bill back with an amendment to the effect that $1,000,000 was to be raised for school purposes in place of the two-mill school tax, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith, meaning in particular the sixty-eighth section of the School law. There was a fight on accepting the report, on adopting the amendment, on discharging the bill from consideration by sections, and on ordering the bill to get a third reading. Finally it was advanced that far, and will pass when the House will have to concur, which it will do without much delay. The Senate will have an opportunity to reciprocate by concurring in the House amendments to the General Appropriation bill.

WEST SIDE PARK BILL.

The West Side Park bill is in the Senate, with little prospect of its passage. The lobby has gone home, with one exception, and he is mourning the fate of the bill. Even if the Senate concurs in the House amendments and adopts the limitation, it is very doubtful if the House will bother itself with the bill any more.

COOK COUNTY—SHERIFF'S FEES.

It was always supposed that the Sheriff's office in Cook County was a lucrative institution under the former system, and that even with the reduction of the fees it paid well. When it fell into the hands of the county, and the County Commissioner began to mismanage it and pay higher salaries than were necessary, it was alleged that the fees would not pay the expenses. Consequently the Commissioners sent down a bill raising the fees about 25 per cent, to the former standard, and it passed the Senate.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. D. A. Ray, the courteous and efficient Secretary of the Senate, was presented with a watch by the Senators this morning, Mr. Youngblood doing the oratorical.

FEES AGAIN.

The Senate discussed the bill raising the fees of Justices and Constables about 25 per cent in counties of the first and second class. One clause allows $2 for each contested case. Mr. Williamson moved to include Cook County, when Mr. Dow objected on the ground that it would give Chicago Justices from $20 to $60 per day extra, and, in the course of debate, it was stated that one Chicago Justice made $11,000 during his first year in office, and that none of them made less than the Judges of the Circuit Court. The amendment was properly lost.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30, 1873.

The Senate met at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President Early in the chair. Roll was called and answered by forty Senators.

PETITIONS.

Senator REYNOLDS presented a petition of physicians and surgeons of Chicago asking the passage of a bill for the suppression of obscene literature and advertisements of articles for procuring abortion.

THE SALARY GRAB.

Unfinished business was taken up, and the Senate, by vote of 25 to 15, refused to suspend the rules to consider the resolution condemning the President and our Senators and Representatives in Congress for participation in the Congressional salary grab. Senators WHITING and McGRATH were the only Republicans voting for a suspension of the rules.

"COSTS."

Senate bill 215, amending the chapter of the Revised Statutes entitled "Costs," was taken up on a third reading and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 0.

COUNTY COURTS.

Mr. PALMER called up for the second reading Senate bill 433, increasing the jurisdiction of County Courts, and the same was ordered considered by sections.

House bill 423, fixing the terms of the County Courts for probate business, was read the second time; also House bill 563, prohibiting trade in obscene literature.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.

The House bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion of the Douglas monument was read a first time.

REVENUE BILL.

House bill 567, providing the necessary revenue for State purposes, passed a second reading, and the Committee amendment striking out the 2-mill tax and substituting $1,000,000 was adopted, and the bill discharged from consideration by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

FEES AND SALARIES.

House bill 471, concerning fees and salaries, was ordered to a second reading.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

The following bills were considered by sections:

House bill 119, amending Secs. 40 and 41 of the Fees and Salary act.

Senator BURKE offered an amendment reducing the per diem of Justices in contested cases from $2 to $1. Adopted—ayes, 16; noes, 13.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS DISPOSED OF.

Upon reassembling further consideration of bills on a second reading was, on motion, postponed until to-morrow, and the order of bills on a third reading was taken up.

Senate bill 271, providing for the manner of electing officers of county agricultural societies. Passed,—yeas, 26; nays, 0,—after drumming up a quorum.

Senate bill 230, amending the Practice act. Passed—yeas, 26; nays, 0.

Senate bill 291, revising the law in relation to replevin. Passed—yeas, 29; nays, 0.

House bill 548, providing for taxation of inter-State bridges, was discharged from consideration by sections, read a third time, and passed—yeas, 45; nays, 0.

House bill 505, amending the Revenue bill, was considered by sections, and ordered to a third reading.

House bill 586, making an appropriation in favor of Seth Brock, was read a first time; also, House bill prohibiting domestic animals running at large.

House bill revising the law in relation to landlord and tenant was taken up on a third reading and passed—yeas, 34; nays, 0.

RAILROAD BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Railroad bill submitted a report. Ordered printed.

THE RUMMEL CASE.

Mr. HAMPTON moved a suspension of the rules to consider the report of the Investigating Committee in the matter of alleged malfeasance in office of ex-Secretary of State Rummel.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE moved to amend by adding for consideration the resolutions censuring the Congressional salary steal.

The latter was ruled out of order and the motion to suspend the rules lost.

CEMETERIES.

Senate bill 400, enabling cemetery companies to sell land not used for burial purposes. Passed—yeas, 33; nays, 1.

SOUTHERN INSANE ASYLUM.

House bill 529, concerning organization of Southern Insane Asylum and Southern Normal University. Passed—yeas, 38; nays, 0.

TOWNSHIP INSURANCE COMPANIES.

House bill incorporating township mutual fire insurance companies was recommitted.

House bill 80, authorizing Circuit Judges to hold branch courts. Passed—yeas, 32; nays, 2.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hale.

EXCUSED.

Mr. HART informed the House that Mr. Hay had declined to serve on the Conference Committee appointed yesterday, and asked that he be excused. Mr. Hay was excused, and Mr. Tillson appointed in his place.

REVENUE BILL.

Senate bill 391, to provide for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government.

Mr. COLLINS offered an amendment reducing the amount placed at the disposal of the Governor for contingent expenses to $5,000. Lost. The following changes were made: For clerk-hire in Governor's office, amount reduced to $2,500; for Governor's office, to cover postage, telegraphing, stationery, etc., amount reduced from $1,200 to $1,000 per annum. For similar expenses of the office of Secretary of State, amount reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. The clause allowing the Auditor $2,000 per annum as a contingent fund was stricken out. The allowance of $2,500 for clerk-hire for the office of State Superintendent was reduced to $1,500.

The allowance to the State Superintendent for office expenses was reduced to $1,000 per annum.

The contingent allowance of $3,000 for expenses of the several divisions of the Supreme Court was stricken out. The contingent fund of the Northern Grand Division was reduced to $2,500. The allowance for public printing was fixed at $35,000. The words "per annum" were stricken out. The allowance for public binding was fixed at $10,000, and the words "per annum" were stricken out.

Mr. CONNOLLY offered an amendment increasing the amount appropriated for the support of schools from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. SNOW offered a substitute, striking out the clause appropriating $1,000,000 for school purposes.

Recess till half-past 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. Snow's substitute was lost—yeas 55; nays, 70.

Mr. Connolly's amendment was laid on the table—yeas, 68; nays, 57.

An amendment, reducing the salary of the Clerk of the State House Commissioners to $1,000 per annum, was adopted.

An amendment appropriating $5,000 to pay for copying the laws and journals was adopted.

An amendment allowing a sum not to exceed $2,000 to pay expenses of committees while on extra duty was adopted—yeas, 51; nays, 41.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and made the special order for to-morrow afternoon.

THE RAILROAD BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the House Compromise Railroad bill reported the result of the conference, recommending that the Senate recede from its amendment striking out Sec. 8, also amending said section, and recommending that the House concur in striking out Sec. 9. Ordered printed.

JURY BILL.

House bill 394, the Jury bill, was taken up, and various Senate amendments concurred in and others rejected.

Pending its consideration, adjourned.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Illinois election of Circuit Judges occurs on Monday, June 2, and the announcements already exceed seventy names, ranging from one to five in each of the twenty-six Circuits. Conventions have been called as follows:

Circuit.		
10.	May 1	—Democratic; Quincy.
22.	May 2	—Lawyers; East St. Louis.
18.	May 3	—Lawyers; Whitehall.
15.	May 8	—Republican; Paris.
23.	May 8	—Farmers; Centralia.
12.	May 9	—Farmers; Lacon.
8.	May 13	—Republican; Monmouth.
14.	May 15	—Farmers; Bement.
9.	May 16	—Farmers; Princeville.
4.	May 19	—Republican; Aurora.
17.	May 21	—Farmers; Lincoln.

—John Scholfield, of Marshall, Clark County, has the field alone, in the Second District, for election, June 2, to the Illinois Supreme Court, vice Thornton, resigned, term ending in 1879.

—Senator Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, turned in $4,120.60 to Treasurer Spinner, and is one of those to whom no credit has been given, while others were claiming credit for money not turned in. And this injustice will continue to be done to others, we fear, until the truth is made known. The Springfield *Republican* well says of the no-publicity dodge: "That is an odd whim, surely, which makes honest men so anxious to pass for thieves."

—The amount turned in by Samuel S. Cox, of New York, was $4,812, accompanied by a note from his banker, saying:

As he never expected to receive this fund, and as it was not part of his contract when he entered upon his duties, and as he cherishes the good will of his proper constituents in Ohio and New York, he desires to make his remarks against the measure emphatic by this disposition of the money.

—John A. Peters, ex-M. C., of Maine, emptied his pockets of stolen money in order to receive and accept an appointment on the Supreme Bench of his State. This was a Gubernatorial appointment, and the people of Maine are jealous about their Judges. But what ex-Congressman, appointed to office of honor and trust by the President of the United States (and there have been several since the adjournment), has felt called on to empty his pockets of stolen money?

—The people of Pennsylvania have to elect, in October, a Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Reed, who desires to return to private life at the end of his term. Therefore, the Harrisburg *State Journal* (Republican) remarks:

At the present time the Republican party is inspired with exultation and confidence which imbue its leaders with the belief that the masses of the organization will elect any man to any office whom they may nominate. We regard this as unfortunate, particularly if it is to apply to the nomination for Supreme Judge, as, in our judgment, the people take more interest in the succession to that office at this particular time than they do in all the other political movements of the day. No observing man can fail to see that the struggles which are shortly to take place in the courts between capital and labor will require the highest judicial ability and integrity faithfully and impartially to conduct, and to stand aloof from the temptations which great power and wealth will present to sway authority from its just balances. To meet this emergency, we must now prepare by the election of honest and able men to the Judiciary.

—The Michigan Legislature voted a donation of $75 to each of the newspaper-reporters in attendance, which donation the gentlemen of the press declined to receive, as having no moral right to take it. Ben Butler would naturally sneer at this, and figure up by what fraction of a cent each individual Michigander was indebted to this honorable example.

—Because Ben Butler controls Federal patronage in Massachusetts, his nomination for Governor, by "the party," is virtually conceded,—and conceded, too, by those who timidly hope he won't ask for it. Yet "the party" polled, last year, 133,472 votes, and that number of persons are held, in Massachusetts, to fear the party-lash and to cringe under the party-spur. Have they not, at Butler's bidding, declared Charles Sumner an alien and an enemy?

—"Daddy" Cain, heretofore a negro field-hand and plantation-preacher, but now Congressman-at-Large for the State of South Carolina, is under arrest, in Charleston, for obtaining money by fraud. The charge does not have reference to the $7,500 per annum which he may now draw upon, and which ought to suffice him, but is, specifically, that he has pocketed the purchase-money for real estate he did not own, and could not, therefore, deliver. His credentials are good—as a Congressman.

—When Mr. Dudley W. Adams was a while ago nominated by somebody at Waterloo for Governor of Iowa, all the faithful Postmasters raised a shout of derision, "Who's Adams?"—followed by a howl of rage that "Adams is a Democrat," and "The Democrats are gobbling the Grangers." Now read, from the ever-faithful Davenport *Gazette*:

The Grange is a conceded power in the State, and Dudley W. Adams, by official position, is its representative man. He was Master of the State Grange last year, and is now President of the national organization. He is a Republican, a gentleman of intelligence and culture, and has shown superior qualities as a presiding officer. Having rebuked a surreptitious use of his name for the first office, and taken the position that the Patrons must not allow their organization to be converted into a political party, he has vindicated his fidelity as a Republican, and no obstacle now exists to his nomination and acceptance of the office of Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket.

—The LaCrosse *Republican*, edited by a syndicate of Federal office-holders, gives prominence to a communication in which we find these sentences:

The issues and conditions of the coming struggle are rapidly assuming definite form. That struggle is to be between Monopolies and the People, and the first battle of the campaign will be between the Transportation Companies and the allied forces of Trade and Production. . . . That some slaughter will be made among politicians there is no doubt, for this movement of the farmers, backed alike by the sympathy of all Labor and Trade, will crush politically those who are arrayed against it. In the near future the plow-handle will be the sceptre of dominion, and the furrow the path to power.

—That portion of the Republican press characterized by our neighbor [the Albany *Evening Journal*] as "blackslidden," is daily growing more numerous and more perverse. "The entire respectable press of the party is slowly wheeling into the unfriendly ranks," remarks the *Nation*, which is itself a backslider. The same fact is recognized by the *National Republican* at Washington, which is as orthodox and devoted as the *Evening Journal* itself, but at the same time is candid enough to admit a truth, no matter how unwelcome it may be to itself. The *Republican* remarks that "it is plain to any one who even pays the slightest attention to the subject, that the Republican party is losing its newspapers day by day."—*Albany Argus.*

—A good many people laughed at Frank Blair when he said that, if Grant once got a seat in the Presidential Chair, he would never willingly resign it. President Grant has manifested just that sedative tenacity which Blair prophesied, and has evidently come to regard the Government as his own private property.—*New York Graphic.*

—What interest in this country is there that Grant and his friends' policy have not injured? We would like some supporter of Grant's Administration to point out what interest in this country, that helped the people, he has helped during his term as President. His whole policy is oppressive to the masses and beneficial only to a few, and they generally his relatives.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—Either several Southern newspapers have been taken in by a canard, or Gen. Grant lately assured Gen. Gordon that no officer should be allowed to remain in the civil employ of the Government who was proved to be immoral in his life, dishonest in his official habits, or the protege of a ring. On the strength of this assurance, one newspaper calls the President's attention to the case of the notorious Supervisor Perry, who did so much toward the glorious victory in North Carolina, last August. Perry, according to this newspaper, is objectionable on all three of the grounds mentioned by Gen. Grant, being immoral, dishonest, and indebted for his place to a ring, of which his brother-in-law, Mr. Columbus Delano, is the Head-Centre. Speaking of brothers-in-law, there's Casey. If the President really means it, he can't find a better place to begin than the New Orleans Custom-House.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Administration organs don't seem to be able to let up on George W. Curtis for resigning his fancy place of Manager of Civil-Service Reform. They take a fling at him every now and then, and seem to forget not only the services he rendered in Grant's election, but the fact that he is still a supporter of the Republican party and the Administration. One organ says he is an "ignoramus for supposing that the President had abdicated in his favor." Another says he "must not imagine himself to be the linch-pin of creation." Another describes him as a "crotchety, uneasy, and unreliable man, troubled with hypocritical fastidiousness." He has been subjected to not a little of the grossest sort of abuse from the dirtier kind of organs. In view of all these facts, it must be said this is pretty rough.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The United States seems to be fated to have its full this year of disclosures of corruption. But a new source of mortification has arisen in the Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, the more keenly felt because it is inevitably so notorious. Every patriotic citizen has cause for shame and regret in this unfortunate business.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—It is impossible to exaggerate the annoyance and disgust which must overtake the people of our country at the scandal which has been disclosed at Vienna. We already have burden enough to carry before the world in the acknowledged corruption in politics, in the judiciary, and in the speculative dealings of the country.—*New York Times.*

—It is too bad that the United States should stand so unfortunately before the world because of the venal and disgraceful Commissioners appointed to represent this country at the Vienna Exposition. In a number of these appointments there are signs of a "big job."—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—The American must have the toughest of sensibilities who can read, without a blush of shame, the telegrams from Vienna and London published in our issue of yesterday. . . . Here, then, we have a magnificent illustration of the very evils which President Grant promised to reform and did not.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—The requests of the people for relief have been contemptuously thrown aside; a corporation, or the agent of a corporation, or a State Treasurer can go to Harrisburg, and by the lifting of a finger these same representatives can be induced to drive through the Legislature, under whip and spur, any iniquitous bill to infringe upon the people's rights.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe thinks, "With suitable instruction, alligators may yet be seen in the Legislature. They certainly would not be more grasping and voracious than many in the situation; and there is a fine openness about their manner of doing things that is prepossessing."

—The most profitable property we know of at present is a live Congressman. There's Capt. Robinson, of the Ferry Company, owns one, and the result is that the Captain is Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue; E. D. Sweeney, his attorney and relative, is United States Commissioner; William Jackson, Sweeney's law-partner, is Postmaster; Mr. Allen, Sweeney's brother-in-law, is a clerk in the Post-Office; and if there are any other near relatives in the district we presume they are also provided for.—*Rock Island Union.*

BIGOTRY PUNISHED.

A Methodist Preacher Cowhided.

ELMWOOD, Ill., April 28.—The Rev. Mr. Frazell, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place, was publicly whipped by Mrs. Leslie, widow of the late J. P. Leslie, for remarks made by him at a temperance meeting held in the Congregational Church on last Sunday evening, to the effect that the expensive coffin used to inclose the remains of the late Mr. Leslie was purchased with the tears and groans of the drunkards' families. Mrs. Leslie met the Rev. Frazell in the store of Dr. P. V. R. Defoe, and proceeded to whip him, when he escaped after a few blows by running down the nearest alley.

THE RANKIN-RANNY DIFFICULTY.

In a paragraph in yesterday's TRIBUNE it was stated that Mr. McKee Rankin, the actor, was assaulted in Myers' Opera-House by J. H. Ranny, and badly injured. The latter claims that the first account is untrue, asserting that Mr. Rankin was the aggressor, and that he only defended himself "as any man would do, you know." Ill-feeling between the two was engendered by a lawsuit to recover money loaned by Ranny to Rankin. In addition to the amount advanced, which, however, has been settled by Rankin's bondsman, Ranny claims that Rankin owes him $150 salary. For the purpose of learning if he intended paying it, as Ranny states, he accosted him in the Opera-House by saying "Good evening." Rankin looked at him contemptuously, and requested him in a surly manner not to address him, following this remark up by taking hold of Ranny and striking him. Mr. Myers interfered, separated them, and Ranny went down-stairs. Reaching the sidewalk he picked up a small piece of brick or stone and waited to see if Rankin, when he came out, would strike him again. When Rankin descended the stairs, which he did in a few moments, he saw Ranny, and, as the latter says, forthwith caught him by the coat-collar, and "jammed him up against the door," at the same time striking him in the face, and "blacking both his eyes." The blood trickled from the skin abrasions, and his sight being "impaired by the fluid," Ranny "struck out blindly," and the brick came heavily in contact with Rankin's head. "That is all there is of it." Mr. Ranny thought injustice had been done him "by the one-sided statement," and hence this "correction" is made. Persons who witnessed the affray considered Rankin to be the victim of a preconcerted plot, as *two* men were seen to be busily engaged in thrashing him. Mr. Rankin remained at the Orient House all day yesterday. He is not seriously hurt, but his countenance is so badly disfigured that if he appeared on the street he would attract the attention of everybody.

Wisconsin Insane Hospital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—The Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane held a meeting here last evening and to-day, and have elected as Superintendent in place of Dr. A. S. McDill, elected to Congress, Dr. Mark Ranney, for eight years past Superintendent of the Iowa Insane Hospital. He has had twenty-five years' experience in insane hospitals, and it is believed he will give high satisfaction. Patients from the northwestern part of the State as far south as Ozaukee County, and west to Dodge and Marquette, will be removed to the Oshkosh Hospital.

The Ness Murder.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—The excitement relative to the murder of the little girl, Lizzie Ness, at Saltsburg, near this city, yesterday, still continues. The shoes of the two men, Poehl and Hundman, arrested yesterday, fit in the tracks discovered at the spot where the murdered child was lying, but no other evidence fixing guilt on the prisoners has been discovered. Several new theories have been advanced to-day, in view of the possibility of the innocence of the men in custody, and the detectives are working energetically.

BLOOMINGTON.

Fashionable Wedding—The Last of Her Race—West Point Cadet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 30.—A wedding in high life came off yesterday. The parties were Mr. Abbott, of the firm of Hunt & Abbott, and America, daughter of Dr. H. Schroeder, a wealthy citizen of this city. The newly-wedded pair left here this afternoon, for a trip to Europe.

Minnie Lesmer, a German girl of this city, lost her father, mother, and six sisters and brothers in the ill-fated Atlantic.

The appointment as cadet to West Point from this District was awarded this morning to Charles A. Bradley, of Normal, McLean County, who stood at the head in the competitive examination. Bradley is 17 years old, the son of a carpenter and builder at Normal, and is of modest and unassuming manners.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A boiler in Sloanmaker, Howard & Co.'s saw-mill exploded this morning, killing Ezra R. Fancher, the engineer, and wounding three others.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Money was more active and stringent at 7 gold to ½ per day, closing at the higher rate. The express companies brought $1,200,000 currency.

Sterling was dull and heavy at 108¾ for 60 days and 109¼ for sight.

Gold was firmer, rising from 116¾ to 117¼, with a small business. Loans, 2@7 per cent. Clearings, 49,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $5,350,000.

Customs receipts, $349,000.

Governments were ⅛ better and firm.

State bonds were dull and Tennessees rather lower.

Stocks were alternately weak and strong, but the fluctuations were generally confined to narrow limits. Western Union was active, and advanced from 84¼ to 85¾, but receded under tight money to 84⅝. Pacific Mail rose from 57 to 57⅜, but closed at the opening figure. Panama sold from 109 up to 112¼, closing at 110 bid. St. Paul ranged from 58¾ to 57⅞, 58⅛, 57, 57⅜. It is rumored that the Northwestern Directors voted to make a common pool of earnings with the St. Paul. Harlem advanced from 124 to 125, reacting to 124¾. Lake Shore ranged between 91⅜@92⅜; New York Central, 100¾@101; Rock Island, 108⅛@108⅜; Wabash, 69⅜@69⅞; St. Joseph, 40@41, and C., C. & I. C., 37¼@37⅜. The market closed dull but steady.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅞	Coupons, '67	119⅜
5-20s of '62	118⅜	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	118⅛	New 5s	116
Coupons, '65	120⅛	10-40s	113¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅞	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	26
Tennessees, new	78⅜	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	73⅜
W. U. Tel	84⅝	Wabash	69⅜
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	85⅜
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	92⅜
Wells Fargo	79	Terre Haute	15
American Express	67	Terre Haute pfd	45
United States Ex	71⅜	Chicago & Alton	109⅜
Pacific Mail	57	Chicago & Alton pfd	111
New York Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	43⅜
Erie	64⅜	C., C. & C	87
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q	110⅜
Harlem	124⅜	Lake Shore	91⅞
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	37¼
Michigan Central	105	Illinois Central	116
Pittsburgh	88⅜	Union Pacific stocks	31¼
Northwestern	80	Union Pacific bonds	86¼
Northwestern pfd	88⅜	Central Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	105⅜	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅜
N. J. Central	100⅞	B., H. & Erie	3⅜
St. Paul	57⅜		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 29—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d for No. 2; white, 11s 6d@11s 11d; club, 12s@12s 2d. Corn, 27s 9d@27s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged. Lard, 41s.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—BEEVES—To-day 138 cars, or 2,166 head. Market unsettled and decidedly weak, at a decline of ¼@½c per lb, dressed weight, or about $6 per head, and not a few droves were sold at less than first cost in Chicago. The highest price for selected extra steers of 1,400 lbs average was 13c to dress, 58 lbs to the gross cwt, and good to prime lots of 7⅛@7⅜ cwt, net, were selling at 12@12½c to dress, 57 lbs. The extreme range for native steers was 10½@13c.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,500. Market flat and demand next to nothing. Good sheared sheep, 90 lbs average, could not be sold for more than 5¼@5½c. Only one car-load sold up to noon.

HOGS—Receipts, 60 cars, or 7,200 hogs. Demand moderate, and prices tending downward. Live hogs are quoted at 6¼@6½c, and city dressed at 7⅞@8c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Business was moderately active to-day. The *Daily Bulletin* says there has been an unexpected break in the market for standard sheetings, and fine brown cottons. Atlantic, Indian Head, Appleton, Adriatic, Wachusett, Pepperell, Nashua, and Laconia have been reduced ½c. Pepperell wide sheetings are down 2½c. Androscoggin and Pepperell wide bleached sheetings are down 2½c. Colored cottons are active and steady. Prints are in fair request. Dress goods are quiet in first hands. Woolens rule inactive. Ribbons are selling very largely at auction, and are freely duplicated at prices offered. Other foreign goods are dull.

Pittsburgh Live-Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 30.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, $6.25@6.70; stockers, $4.00@4.50; common, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals light; best clipped, $5.25@5.70; medium, $5.00@5.10; common, $4.25@4.50.

HOGS—Market slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $6.00@6.25; Yorkers, $5.60@5.70.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—Refined petroleum, 17½c, strong; crude, Parker's Landing, $2.75. Considerable excitement.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30.—COTTON—Very limited request; lower; middling uplands, 9⅜c. Sales futures, 16,400 bales; May, 18 9-16@18⅝c; June, 18¾@18 13-16c; July, 18 15-16@19c; August, 18⅞@19c; September, 18⅛@18⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 14,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.90@6.35; common to good $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $7.35@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $6.90@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.50. Rye flour firmer; superfine, $4.10@5.75. Corn meal in fair demand; yellow Western, $3.10@3.50. Wheat lower; moderate export demand; holders disposed to realize; receipts, 35,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.63; prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1.68@1.69; white Western, $2.07@2.15. Rye steady; Western, 98c@$1.00. Barley dull and heavy; Western, 85c. Malt quiet; State, $1.02½. Corn heavy and lower; old Western mixed, 68@69c; new afloat, 72@72½c; inferior do, 70c. Oats dull and heavy; new mixed Western, 52@54c; new white, 53@55½c; new black Western, 50@56c.

SEEDS—Clover seed quiet at $8.50@9.00; timothy, $4.00@4.25.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 15½@16c.

HAY—Fair request; steady.

WOOL—Rather more steady; domestic fleece, 45@48c. Unwashed, 32c.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio, 17@19¼c, gold. Sugar active and strong; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses quiet; unchanged. Rice quiet, 7⅜@8½c.

CRUDE PETROLEUM—10½; refined, 21c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, 52@53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; moderate business; new mess, $18.62@18.75; prime mess, $17.50. Beef steady, unchanged. Cut meats nominal; middles, firm; long clear, 10½c; short clear, 10½c. Lard firmer; western steam, 9⅝@9 7-10; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Dull; fair to prime western, 32@33c.

CHEESE—Steady, 12@16½c.

WHISKY—Firmer, 91½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—COTTON—Dull at 18⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $7.50@7.75. Wheat steady at $1.65@1.68. Corn firm at 44c. Rye firm, at 80c. Oats firm, at 40@48c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and more active. Pork nominally stronger, at $18.50; light offerings. Lard quiet; sales steam at 9c; kettle held at 9⅜c. Bulk meats steady on the spot and firmer for future; shoulders, 6¾@7⅛c buyer June; sales of clear rib, 9c; 9⅜c buyer June; 10c buyer July; 10⅛c bid buyer August, and 10⅜c buyer September; clear sides, 9⅜@9⅝c. Bacon steady; shoulders, sales at 7⅛c, generally held at 8c; clear rib sides held at 9⅜c; sales at 10⅜c buyer July; clear sides held at 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—COTTON—Dull; good ordinary, 16c; low middling, 17⅜c; receipts, 1,004 bales; shipments, 222 bales; stock, 36,019 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer at $5.10. Corn—No sales; held at 58c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 44@45c. Cornmeal dull at $2.55.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm at $19.50@19.75. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and drooping; shoulders, 8⅜c; sides, 10¼@10⅜c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter, $1.78; No. 2 do, $1.68. Corn steady; mixed, 51@52c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State, 45c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, upward tendency; car lots, 16½c; small do, 17½@20½c; Ohio State test, 25@25½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 1 white Wabash, $2.15; No. 2 do, $2.04; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.85; amber do seller May, $1.71@1.72; seller June, $1.73½; No. 1 red do, $1.70½; No. 3 do, $1.61; rejected do, $1.43. Corn dull, a shade lower; high mixed spot, 45c; seller May, 47½c; June, 45⅜c; July, 46½c; August, 48c; low mixed spot, 44½c; seller May and June, 44⅜c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 spot, 40c; seller June, 41c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.90.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and unchanged; super winter, $4.25@5.00; extra winter, $5.00@5.75; double extra, $6.00@6.50; treble extra, $6.75@7.50; family winter, $8.50@9.50. Wheat in fair demand and firm, but only sample lots sold. Corn steady, No. 2 mixed 36¼@37c on track; 45½c for yellow sacked. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30⅛@31⅛c on track. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 80@85c. Rye quiet and unchanged; prime, 68@69c.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; offered at $18.25 spot without buyers; sold at $19.25 seller August. Dry salt meats nominal at 7@9@9½c loose. Bacon firmer, held higher; buyers stood off. A few lots of clear sides sold at 11c, buyer June and seller July. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.95@5.40.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $2.00; No. 1, $1.86@1.87½; amber, $1.72. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at full prices, 41@41½c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 10c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, but prices unchanged. Grain steady; corn at 54@57c; oats, 42@45c, both in sacks. Wheat continues nominal, and receipts very light. Rye firm at 80c for choice lots on arrival.

HAY—Dull; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $18.50@19.00. Bacon easy; shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 10c; clear sides, 10¼@10½c. Packed hams firm; plain, 13@13½c; sugar-cured and fancy at 14@14½c. Packed bulk meats easy; shoulders, 7⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear sides, 9⅜c, loose. Choice leaf lard in tierces, 9¾@10c; in keg, 10½@11c.

WHISKY—Firm at 86@87c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.36¾; No. 2 do, $1.27. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30½c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 69c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 spring, 88c.

FREIGHTS—Buffalo, dull and nominal; Oswego, do.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.00@5.25; extra, $6.00@6.75. Wheat firmer; red, $1.95@2.00. Rye steady at 85c. Corn active; yellow, 63@65c; mixed Western, 63@64c. Oats in improved demand; white, 51½@52c; mixed, 48½@49½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 19⅜@20c.

WHISKY—Firmly held at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 65½@66c. Oats active and firm; Western mixed, 49@50c; white, 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak. Mess pork, $18.50@19.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib sides, 10@10½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@15c. Lard, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Western quiet and steady; good to choice tub, 33@35c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 90½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 30.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.70; No. 2 do, $1.60. Corn unchanged; Western, 60c. Barley quiet; Canada, $1.08.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 30.—PROVISIONS—Business restricted, owing to light stock. Market firm. Corn—Sales 2 cars on track at 56½c. Wheat—560 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.53. Barley—3,000 bu Western at 85@90c. Oats offered at 45c.

SEEDS—Sales 500 bu timothy at $4.00@4.25; 200 bu medium clover at $5.25; 100 bu large clover at $6.75.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 30.—UP—Prop Fountain City, Metamora, Belle Crosse; schrs John Magee, Rogers, Bahama, Kate Kelley, Holt, Newsboy, Morning Star.

DOWN—None.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 30.—The steamer Friendship arrived from St. Louis this morning, towing the canal-boat Industry, light, from Pekin, having dropped two ice-barges at Peru. The steamer Depue and her barge arrived from Hennepin, loaded with wood for the La-Salle Glass Factory. The propeller Storm, towing the J. D. Leonard and the Banner, all loaded with lumber for St. Louis. The Industry passed in light for Morris.

CANAL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 30.

ARRIVED—Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; North Star, Ottawa, 6,000 bu corn, and several boats loaded with stone and sand.

CLEARED—Numerous stone-boats for Lemont; also boat Walker, for Lemont, with 30,000 feet of lumber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

You Can Bet Your Bottom Dollar

That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.

Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavins, Sweeney, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is wonderful.

Children Cry

For Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.

Remind the public that the Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in their favor which secures full protection from the *imitators* of their designs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to the fact that the following trade-marks are stamped upon every article manufactured by them:

Trade-mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. | Trade-mark for Gorham Electro Plate.

STERLING | GORHAM MFG. CO.

GORHAM MFG. CO.,

Manufacturers of

Sterling Silver Ware and Fine Electro Plate,

Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New York.

Tea Services, Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits in great variety, from the largest to the smallest, of the highest order, are constantly issuing from the Gorham Works.

Schenck's Pulmonic Candy

Embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

Gould Bros. & Dibblee,

149 & 151 State-st., Chicago.

ORNAMENTAL & ARTISTIC

Metal Work,

Fountains, Vases, Statuary, Drinking Fountains, Aquariums, Deer, Dogs, Lions, Copper Weather Vanes, Emblematic Signs, Stable Fittings, Crestings, Iron Furniture Brackets, and Store Stools, Wholesale and Retail.

CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Agents for Younglove Architectural Iron Company.

HYATT'S Patent Illuminated Tile, Vault Lights and Rings constantly on hand.

CHROMO.

NEW CHROMO,

ENTITLED

THE CONVALESCENT,

Given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY,

118 West Washington-st., 128 Twenty-second-st.

SHIPPING TAGS.

TAGS DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS.

Over 200 millions have been used within the past 10 years, without complaint of loss by the tag becoming detached. All Express Companies use them.

Sold by Printers and Stationers Everywhere.

COAL AND WOOD.

C. H. DYER & CO.,

Corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., dealers in all kinds of Fuel. Illinois Coal per ton, delivered, $6; Kirkland Grate Coal (best Indiana) per ton, delivered, $8.50; Wabash Coal (Indiana Bituminous) per ton, delivered, $8.50. Hard Coal and Wood of all kinds always on hand.

MEDICAL.

PILES.

ANY CASE OF PILES—Internal, itching, blind, or bleeding—cured in a few days, by a new, painless, and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Patients treated at a distance. Call, or address DR. JORDAN, 161 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

Carson, Pirie & Co.,

Having leased the elegant and spacious Stores,

Corner West Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Undeniably the largest, best lighted, and finest premises on the West Side, respectfully give notice that they will close and vacate their present Store, No. 329 West Madison-st., on Monday, May 5, and WILL OPEN

TUESDAY, MAY 6,

In their new quarters,

230 & 232 WEST MADISON-ST.,

CORNER PEORIA.

Their new Store, on its opening, will contain one of the finest and largest assortments of DRY GOODS in the city, and their rent and other expenses being less than one-fourth that assumed by their South Side competitors, they are in a position to make such

INTERESTING PRICES

As will draw old customers and new from the remotest parts of the city.

DRY GOODS.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

Offer this week

a Beautiful Assortment of

American Percales,

at the recent reduction.

Also,

an entire new line of

American, Sprague, Ancona, Pacific, Dunnels, Richmond, Cocheco, Garmers, Washington, Manchester, and Merrimac

choice styles of Prints,

and large additions

to the

Dress Goods Department,

to which

the attention of buyers is

respectfully solicited.

MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

ERNST PRUSSING

Has removed from 66 West Lake-st. to

143 East Randolph-st.,

(One door west of Sherman House),

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

Real Estate and Loan Agency.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE CO,

OF NEW YORK.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,

General Agents.

REMOVAL.

DR. ADAM MILLER has removed his Office to No. 271 West Madison-st., with Dr. J. R. Gilman.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of Sayrs, Gilmore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and owing said firm are to be paid to Henry Sayrs.

(Signed) H. SAYRS,
FRANKLIN GILMORE,
EDWARD W. THOMPSON.

Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Tea Business, under the firm name of Sayrs, Thompson & Co., at 44 and 46 South Water-st. HENRY SAYRS,
E. W. THOMPSON.

CARD.

On retiring from the house of Sayrs, Gilmore & Co., with which I have for so many years been associated, I beg to say to my friends throughout the country, that in no way can they remember me more satisfactorily to myself, and at the same time promote their own interests, than by continuing their patronage with my old partners under the firm of Sayrs, Thompson & Co.

FRANKLIN GILMORE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore existing under the firm name of Dan'l Bogle & Co. was this day dissolved by limitation. Dan'l Bogle will collect all assets and pay all liabilities of the late firm.

DAN'L BOGLE,
C. L. BAILEY,
JOHN STREANS.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BOGLE & CO., and will continue the Coal business of the late firm of Daniel Bogle & Co.

W. S. BOGLE,
JOHN STEARNS,
149 and 151 East Madison-st.

Chicago, May 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of HARRIS & GORDON, successors to Harris & Kirk, Contracting Carpenters and Builders. Shop in rear of No. 19 Aberdeen-st.

M. F. HARRIS,
A. GORDON.

April 19, 1873.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR GREEN BAY & DE PERE.

The Propeller OCONTO will leave for GREEN BAY, MENOMINEE, OCONTO, and intermediate ports,

This (Thursday) Evening, May 1, at 7 o'clock.

Office, foot of Michigan-av.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

There was more than the usual activity in the local money market to-day on account of the preparation to pay for grain expected to be delivered to-morrow on May options. Many of the banks are becoming disgusted with the periodic disturbance of business caused by this demand for the loan of large amounts of money for one or two days to enable speculators to settle up their option trades at the beginning of each month. Bankers say they are willing to loan money for thirty days in reasonable amounts, but not in the extraordinary sums required by the speculators for only one or two days. A speculator may have two or three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, for instance, coming to him in May, and which he expects will be delivered on the 1st. At the same time he may have as much wheat or corn, or something else to deliver to other parties on the same kind of options. He must pay for the one and get pay for the other, and in the aggregate his receipts and payments of money may amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while his own actual capital may not be over one-fifth or one-tenth of that sum. The grain is simply moved around from one holder to another in this market, and the money shifted around from one bank to another. It is much the same as if the banks were to attempt to settle their respective demands against each other without the aid of the Clearing-House. It causes an immense expansion of bank credits, and requires a great deal of currency for just one day at the beginning of each month. It depresses the price of exchange and deranges business generally. The banks claim that they make nothing at all out of it to pay for the trouble, and some of them declare they will not do it any longer. Several of the applicants for large sums to-day were refused at various banks, and it is doubtful whether they were able to make preparations to pay commensurate with the expected large deliveries of grain and provisions. It seems probable that as the volume of speculation in the grain and provision markets increases, some other plan of settling up these option trades, culminating with the end of each month, will have to be adopted. A clearing-house for option trades was suggested and discussed a year or two ago but the plan did not seem to be fully understood, and no attempt was ever made to put the idea into practice. If the bankers are really in earnest and should hereafter refuse to furnish the means of settling the option trades of the grain dealers, the latter would probably adopt some such plan of making their clearings.

Aside from the temporary activity above referred to, the money market seems to be growing easier. Ten days ago, when the banks did not find satisfactory employment for all their money here, and while it was extremely stringent in New York, the banks were all disposed to increase their balances in New York for the sake of the interest they could get from their New York correspondents. But now money has become easy in New York and the prospect is that the large movement of grain to the East in a few days will make a large amount of exchange and increase their New York balances more than is desirable. The decline in the price of exchange, therefore, indicates a disposition to keep a larger proportion of their funds here.

The demand for currency incident to the settlements in the grain market caused a depression in the price of exchange to-day, and some large amounts were sold at 50c per $1,000 discount to-day. This, however, was lower than the general condition of trade would naturally make the price, and the legitimate one would probably be about par.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	118¼	119
5-20s of '64	118½	118¾
5-20s of '65	119¾	120¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	119	119⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118
10-40s	113⅛	113⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	115½	116
Gold and Gold Coupons	116¾	117¼
Gold Exchange		117½
Sterling Exchange		108¾@109¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s		99¾ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s		92@95

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, April 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 63 West Liberty st, dated April 29; consideration, $2,325.

Sub-lot 18, of Lindsley's Lots 13, 16, &c., in Block 5 Rockwell's Addition, dated April 23; consideration $1,500.

Dussold st, 100 ft w of Union st, s f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated April 29; consideration $7,000.

North Clark st, between North Water and River sts, s f, Lot 4, of Lot 1, dated April 19; consideration, $24,500.

Desplaines st, between West Adams and Quincy sts, s f, 55x99 ft, dated April 28; consideration, $27,000.

Ashland av, near s w cor of North av, e f, Lot 4, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 3, adjoining the above, dated March 15; consideration, $975.

Lot 4, in Webb's part of Block 1, Rockwell's addition, dated April 30; consideration, $1,200.

Crosby st, 10 ft s of Hobbie st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $850.

Crosby st, 50 ft s of Hobbie st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $850.

Thirteenth place, near n w cor of Centre av, s f, Lot 4, dated April 30; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 40 and 41 in Block 28, of Clark's e ½ of s w ¼, Sec 13, 39, 13, dated April 10; consideration, $1,300.

Emerald av, n w cor of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 46 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,600.

Twenty-fourth st, bet Indiana and Prairie avs, n f, 23x50 ft, dated April 22; consideration, $6,500.

C st, bet Halsted and Tucker sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 7; consideration, $600.

Wabash av, 80 ft n of Harmon court, e f, 40 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 29; consideration, $22,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 20 to 23, in Block 24, of Elston's Addition, dated April 29; consideration, $2,500.

Sullivan st, w of Sedgwick st, s f, 24x66 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $500.

Warren av, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 30x124 ft, with buildings, etc., dated March 20; consideration, $9,600.

Lot 1 of Lot 1 of Macubin's Lot 5, in Mather's n e ¼ of n w ¼ of Sec. 4, 39, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,500.

West Adams st, bet Winchester and Lincoln sts, n f, 48x121 ft, with other property in Cleaverville, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $26,300.

Nora av, 192 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $550.

West Twentieth st, 225 ft w of Robey st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $700.

Lot 34, in Block 11, of e ½ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $325.

Centre av, s e cor of Adams st, w f, 31 ft to alley, with buildings, dated April 30; consideration, $14,000.

Lots 39 and 40 in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 29; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 40, in same, dated April 29; consideration, $500.

Lot 41, in same, dated April 29; consideration, $500.

Lots 15, 17, 23, and 27, in Oviatt's Lots 44 to 52, in McElroy's w ½ of s w ¼, Sec 1, 39, 13, dated April 30; consideration, $6,500.

Lots 18 and 19 of Block 1 of s ½ Block 9, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,400.

Emerald av, n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 16; consideration, $750.

Ashland av, s w corner of Keenon st, Lots 1 and 2, with buildings, dated April 30; consideration, $2,500.

Wabash av, 112 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 28x188 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $14,500.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 17 and 18, in Pick's s ½ of Block 18, Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $1,700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 to 25 and 44 to 51 of Lots 1 to 20 in Brighton, with Sub-Lot 1 of Lot 55 in same, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 22 in Block 29 Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated March 10; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 25 to 34 in Block 7, Rosedale, dated April 29; consideration, $550.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,973	2,850	5,335	4,783
Wheat, bu	15,850	8,400	43,480	10,849
Corn, bu	55,365	104,780	190,179	682,204
Oats, bu	27,240	20,860	54,927	5,071
Rye, bu		1,700	413	1,200
Barley, bu	1,950	3,085	5,903	2,995
Grass seed, lbs	34,820	55,030	9,148	17,987
Flax seed, lbs				
Broom corn, lbs	19,260		724	32,860
Cured meats, lbs	54,740	117,180	318,900	269,219
Beef, brls		9		10
Pork, brls		480	5	199
Lard, lbs	18,910	14,460	19,000	38,125
Tallow, lbs	40,970	8,600	37,085	
Butter, lbs	32,500	27,080	6,300	17,400
Dressed hogs, No	27			
Live hogs, No	14,622	8,012	7,263	6,899
Cattle, No	6,009	2,354	2,656	1,409
Sheep, No	617	751	895	519
Hides, lbs	108,640	70,590	112,280	116,866
Highwines, brls	314	260	130	245
Wool, lbs	70,826	90,363	23,500	113,497
Potatoes, bu	15,057	5,638	3,358	904
Lumber, m ft	1,437	4,627	1,831	785
Shingles, m	2,660	5,386	1,719	1,026
Lath, m	223	180	131	65
Salt, brls			1,218	666

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,889 bu wheat, 1,575 bu corn, 5,069 bu oats, 18,75 bu rye, 4,547 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 32 cars wheat; 111 cars corn; 16,500 bu rejected do by canal; 29 cars oats; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total (174 cars), 90,000 bu.

Advices from the country indicate that there will soon be an increase in our receipts, especially of wheat. Several country receivers write that grain is pouring in upon them so fast that they are obliged to draw for money to meet it. Our receipts of canal corn are kept back by the feeling that the inspection is too high, and a good deal of grumbling is heard here about it. The reason assigned for grading most of the canal receipts as rejected is that they are damp. We know not how much ground there is for the complaint, but, if that Committee of Appeals were in existence, the grievance could be referred to them at once. As it is, there is no means of deciding whether the complaint be well founded or not.

The barley muddle is about to receive a new light, which may possibly be of considerable service to the trade. Mr. L. J. Kadish has addressed a letter to Mr. Harper, the Chief Inspector of Grain, which contains the following:

By your actions, I am led to believe that it is your earnest determination to remedy the existing evils concerning the inspection of grain; and, on this basis, I herewith enter a complaint against the Inspector at the Rock Island Elevator, whose province it is to inspect grain out, and I beg of you to investigate this matter, and secure for me such redress as lies in your power.

The facts in the case are these: On the 26th (April), Messrs. Rumsey Bros. & Co. loaded for my account four cars of No. 2 barley in the Rock Island Elevator, to be shipped to Fox & Thomas, in Cincinnati. Yesterday (29th) I went to your office and examined the Inspector's sample, taken from the cars mentioned, and bearing the corresponding tag.

I found that the barley delivered as No. 2 was not up to the standard of No. 2, and could, under no pretence, be inspected into the house better than No. 3, as it is even below No. 3 in the Galena Elevator, from which I am drawing this grade at present. By the rules of the Board of Trade, No. 2 barley shall be "sound and reasonably clean." The barley I received is *not* sound, and consequently not No. 2.

I am informed that your Sub-Inspectors have given bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and I request of you to hold the bond of said Inspector as security to indemnify me for the damage I may sustain in consequence of this wrong inspection. I would further remark that, in my opinion, it is the duty of any Warehouse Inspector to inspect grain *from* elevator independent of what has been inspected *in*; so that if No. 3 barley has been inspected *in* as No. 2, it does not follow that it must be inspected *out* as No. 2.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, and grain was generally firm at the inside prices of yesterday, and provisions were stronger. The news that the Straits are open and the weakness in freights tended to counteract the downward tendency due to fine weather and the near approach of delivery-day (Thursday). There were few new features to note in any of the markets.

In the dry goods market there were no noticeable changes. Trade was quite as active as could reasonably be expected, and the market exhibited a healthy tone. Groceries are meeting with a gradually-increasing demand, though there is not as yet any particular activity in any department of the market. Prices generally are firmer than at the close of last week, and in coffees, sugars, and spices there are indications of an early advance. The butter market was more liberally supplied, and prices were off a little. Shippers were not operating to any considerable extent, while local consumers were not buying beyond meeting current necessities. Bagging remains steady at 37c for Stark; 35c for Ludlow; 34½c for Lewiston, and at 35½c for American. No changes were reported in the canned goods, cheese, coal, and fish markets. Dried fruits met with a fair inquiry and were steadier, dealers seeming to entertain the opinion that the prices of domestics have reached their lowest point. Hides were in demand and were steady at the late reduction. In the leather, pig iron, tobacco, and wood markets no new features were developed. Oils were in fair request with prices steady, except for carbon; which was a ½c higher.

Trade at the lumber yards, under the influence of pleasant weather is improving steadily each day. The higher grades remain firm, but common lumber is rather easy in sympathy with the wholesale market. Lath are quoted lower. The receipts at the docks this morning were heavy, and trade opened fair. Metals, tinners' stock, iron, and nails, are in moderate demand on local and interior account; metals and nails rule steady at quotations. Naval stores were fairly active and firm. The demand for brick, lime, cement, etc., is increasing, there was no variation in prices to note. Wool was in moderate request and easy. Hops remain quiet and nominally unchanged. The trade in broom corn is fair, and present quotations are for the most part adhered to. Seeds were quiet and without quotable change. There was an excessive supply of potatoes on the market, and with only a moderate demand prices ruled weak and lower. Green fruits were unchanged. Turkeys continue scarce and firm. Chickens are plenty, dull, and lower. The receipts of eggs were heavy, and with a light local inquiry prices were weak and irregular.

Highwines were in good demand at the outside quotation of the past few days, though with no particular encouragement to holders in the tone of advices from other points. There were several orders on the market, and all the offerings were freely taken. Sales were reported of 500 brls at 87c per gallon, at which price the market closed firm.

Lake freights were quiet, but quoted steady at former prices. One vessel was reported chartered at 11c to Buffalo for corn, one to Prescott at 17c for corn, and one to Sarnia at through rate. These will take out 55,000 bu. Outside of this there was no inquiry, as the majority of shippers seemed determined to hold off till rates come down to suit their views, though it is acknowledged that there is now a fair profit in shipping corn. One vessel was offered at 10c for corn to Buffalo, and one bid was made for it at 9c, while others only offered 8c. Wheat to Kingston was quoted nominal at 17c. Rail freights are understood to be weak, owing to competition among agents. The rate to New York is not over 45c per 100 lbs, though published as 50c.

Provisions were more active, and decidedly firmer, though the feeling was principally noted in the speculative articles, pork and lard. There was a better inquiry, and not very much offered. The reason of the greater firmness was probably the fact that the May deliveries had all been settled up, or provided for, and operators felt a little more confidence, while those who did want to buy were obliged to bid up, as all the weak holders had previously unloaded. There was also a firmer tone in New York. Mess pork advanced 40@50c per brl. Lard 25c per 100 lbs, and meats fully ¼c per lb, though nothing was done in the latter. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $17.85@18.00; do seller June, $18.40@18.45; do seller July, $18.65½@18.70; prime mess, none here; old pork, $16.50@17.00. Lard, cash or seller May, $9.10@9.15; do seller June, $9.40@9.45; do seller July, $9.65@9.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@12c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6¾c for shoulders; 8⅝@8¾c for short ribs; and 9@9¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅞@7c. English meats, 9@9½c for short ribs; 9⅝@9¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 10½c for shoulders, 10c for clear ribs, 10c for short clear, and 12½@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.25; extra mess do, $10.00@10.25; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7⅝@8c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller May at $17.75; 500 brls do seller June at $18.35; 750 brls do at $18.30; 1,250 brls do at $18.25; 1,500 brls do seller July at $18.65; 250 brls do at $18.60; 1,000 brls do at $18.50; 100 tcs lard seller May at $9.10; 250 tcs do seller June at $9.35; 250 tcs do at $9.30; 250 tcs do at $9.25.

Flour was less active at yesterday's prices. The aggregate sales were fair, but most of the lots were sold on direct orders, there being very few inquiries on the floor. Superfines were quoted a shade easier, in sympathy with New York. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $7.50; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do (Hastings) at $6.25; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.75; 100 brls rye flour on private terms; 50 brls do at $4.35. Total, 2,560 brls. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Red winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 6.75
Low to medium	4.75 @ 5.75
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25 @11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50 @ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.90 @ 4.75
Rye flour	4.15 @ 4.40
Bran	10.50 @11.00

Wheat was rather less active, and averaged 1½c lower than yesterday, being sick early as a consequence of fine weather, and steady with a firm tone later, when the skies clouded up. New York and Liverpool were quoted quiet and unchanged, which left our market to be swayed entirely by local considerations. There was not much demand for cash lots, and the business consisted largely in changing over from May into June; the demand for the transfer was even greater than yesterday, and the difference between the two options widened to fully 3½c in consequence. This transference has been deferred this month much later than usually. Ordinarily it is begun not later than the 20th, and the bulk of the business is cleared off by the 25th, while there was little of it done this month till the day before yesterday; probably on account of the relative absence of capital in the market to assume the carrying responsibility. Seller May opened at $1.24½, declined to $1.23¼, advanced to $1.24¾, and closed at $1.24½. Seller June sold at $1.26⅝@1.28, closing at $1.27¾. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was nominal at $1.23¼@1.24½, and fresh receipts closed at $1.25. No. 3 do was quiet at $1.15½@1.16, and rejected do was nominal at 98@99c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 6,400 bu do at $1.24½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 400 bu do at $1.15½; 400 bu by sample at $1.45; 400 bu do at $1.42; 1,600 bu do at $1.40; 400 bu do at $1.38; 400 bu do at $1.35. Total, 14,800 bu.

Corn was moderately active in options, and almost lifeless in cash lots, there being no shippers on the market. It opened very weak, prices running down rapidly, some ⅝c, but speedily recovered, and then a fair business was done at yesterday's inside quotations, making the average about ⅜c lower. The business was largely in changing over, as in wheat. Several lots were offered early on country account for May delivery, but withdrawn when it was found they were not wanted, as the demand was for June in exchange for May. Seller June opened at 40c, declined to 39⅝c, and advanced to 40c at the close. Seller May sold at 37@37⅝c, closing at 37⅜@37⅝c. Seller July sold at 41¼@42c, and seller August at 42⅝@43c. Seller the month was entirely nominal. Strictly fresh receipts (new) of No. 2 closed firm at 38c. Rejected was in fair demand at 34c. Cash sales were limited to 4,400 bu No. 2 at 38c; 10,200 bu do at 37½c; 5,000 bu do at 37c; 10,000 bu No. 1 at 37⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 34½c; 10,800 bu do at 34c. Total, 41,600 bu.

Oats were moderately active, but weak, declining ½c per bu under heavy offerings, but rallying subsequently, though quoted heavy in the latest dispatch from New York. Seller May opened at 30⅝c, declined to 30⅜c, and closed at 30½c. Regular No. 2 sold early at 30c, later was offered at 29¾c, and closed firm at 29⅞c bid. Seller June sold at 32⅝@33c, closing at 32⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 30⅞c; 4,800 bu at 30¼c; 5,000 bu at 30⅛c; 5,000 bu at 30⅛c; 30,000 bu at 30c; 5,000 bu at 29⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29c; 600 bu by sample at 36½c; 600 bu do at 33c. Total, 53,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the range of several days past, though quoted nominally lower by dealers on the buying side. Sales were confined to 1,600 bu No. 2 at 69½c; holders generally asked 70c.

Barley was very quiet, but stronger on regular No. 2 (Rock Island receipts) which sold at 71½c; while car lots in other houses were nominally unchanged, at 78c. No. 3 was quoted at 62@67c; and rejected at 43@48c, the inside in the Rock Island. Cash sales were reported of 2,500 bu No. 2 at 71½c; 400 bu by sample at 95c; 400 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 80c; 400 bu do at 65c; and 400 bu do at 59c. Total, 4,500 bu.

OUT INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: For the benefit of many interested parties, will you please publish that part of the Warehouse law relative to the inspection of grain out of the elevators. We wish to know if we are liable to pay inspection fees when we do not want our grain inspected. Yours respectfully, MILLER.

Section 30, of the act of 1871, contains the following: "And no grain shall be delivered from such warehouses unless it be inspected, on the delivery thereof, by a duly authorized Inspector of Grain."

Some of our shippers have steadily refused to pay the out inspection fees, claiming that the State has no constitutional right to demand pay for such service, when that service is not wished for by the owner of the grain. They say they have had eminent legal advice to sustain them in their position; and they certainly have not paid any of those fees as yet. The matter will probably be settled in the courts.

PRODUCE ITEMS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* says:

There were in transit for the United Kingdom April 12, 1873, exclusive of steamer shipments from America and the Baltic Sea ports, 277 cargoes of wheat and 30 cargoes of corn, against 108 cargoes of wheat and 23 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1872, and 119 cargoes of wheat and 24 cargoes of corn at the corresponding date in 1871. The cargoes of wheat in transit April 12, 1873, comprised 195 from the Pacific coast, averaging 48,000 bu each, equal to 9,360,000 bu, and 82 cargoes from other parts of the world, averaging about 24,000 bu each, equal to 2,540,000 bu, making a grand total of wheat in transit for United Kingdom, April 12, 1873, of 11,328,000 bu, against 11,922,000 bu Jan. 1, 1873. Included in the 93 cargoes from South-eastern Europe and other ports, there were 10 steamers, with about 480,000 bu. The amount in transit April 12, 1872, was about 2,632 bu. Included in the list of wheat cargoes, there are 5 from Australia, with estimated aggregate of cargoes of 200,000 bu.

Advices from Odessa under date of April 2 report the departure, during the week ended April 1, of four steamers bound for the United Kingdom with cargoes aggregating 31,545 qrs. of wheat. The reports from Taganrog, Bordianski, and Marianopoli, ports of the Azov Sea, indicate unusually small stocks of wheat for shipment on the opening of navigation, and the continuous winter shipments from Odessa, with the moderate interior supplies, has left a small stock of wheat there as compared with the stock April 1, 1872. The stock January 1, '73, was 900,000 tschetwerts of about 6 bushels each, which had been reduced during the winter months, 400,000 tschetwerts or 2,400,000 bushels, leaving a stock of 500,000 tschetwerts, or 3,000,000 bushels, against about 9,000,000 bushels April 1, 1872.

The stocks of wheat in the five principal ports of the United Kingdom, April 1, '73, aggregated 924,240 qrs., against 1,036,576 qrs. April 1, '72, and 1,106,714 qrs. Dec. 31, '72. The stocks of corn at same ports, April 1, '73, were 404,644 qrs., against 238,969 qrs. April 1, '72, and 703,113 qrs. Dec. 31, '72, indicating a reduction of stocks since Jan. 1, '73, of about 300,000 qrs., or 2,400,000 bu.

The stock of wheat in Marseilles, April 4, 1873, was 52,328 metrical quintals of 220½ lbs avoirdupois each. The imports for the week ended April 4, 1873, were 57,300 metrical quintals, and since Jan. 1, 1873, 768,200 metrical quintals, against 1,167,800 metrical quintals for the corresponding period in 1872.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and firm. No. 2 spring sold at $1.24½@1.24¾ seller May, and $1.27⅞@1.28 seller June, both closing at the inside. Corn was in fair demand and ⅛c higher; No. 2 sold at 37⅞@38c seller May, and 40⅛@40⅝c seller June, closing at 40⅝c; also, 42½c and 42⅛c, seller July, seller August. Oats were firmer, selling at 30⅝@30⅞c seller May, and 33@33⅛c seller June. Provisions were higher. Sales of mess pork include 500 brls seller May at $18.00; 200 brls do seller June at $18.50; 1,000 brls seller July at $19.00.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

ALCOHOL—Was in request. 94 per cent proof is quoted at $1.74@1.80.

BROOM CORN—The demand for fair to good corn continues fair. Poor qualities are plenty and dull. We again quote: No. 1 hurl, 5@6½c per lb; No. 1 stock braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was a light inquiry from the retail trade for choice beans. Peas are unchanged. We repeat: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.60; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@1.90; green peas (in brls), $1.50; yellow do (in bags), $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand for all materials is improving. Prices were without essential change, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $8.50@9.50; sewer brick, $12.00@13.00; country brick, $12.00, delivered; old brick, $5.00@5.50; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, delivered; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $30.00, delivered; do common, $14.00; Hillsdale, $25.00, delivered; Indiana pressed, $22.00@24.00; do common, $12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 45 and 5 per cent is made to dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.75	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.25	10.00
8x14 to 10x15	8.10	12.00
11x14 to 12x17	8.75	14.00
12x18 to 16x20	9.25	16.00
14x22 to 16x24	10.00	18.00
18x22 to 18x30	11.00	19.00
20x28 to 24x30	13.00	21.00
20x26 to 24x36	14.00	24.00
26x34 to 26x40	15.00	26.00
28x36 to 28x44	16.00	28.00
28x46 to 30x48	18.00	30.00
30x40 to 32x52		36.00
32x54 to 34x56		38.00
32x58 to 34x60		42.00
36x50 to 40x60		46.00

BUTTER—The market was more liberally supplied to-day, and prices were less firm all around, the weakness being more noticeable in roll than in packed butter. The demand was fair, though mainly of a local character. Strictly choice dairy was wanted at 32@35c, the outside figure being obtainable in a small way only. We quote: Common to choice roll, 24@30c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 32@35c; medium to good, 28@32c; inferior to common, 10@25c.

BAGGING—Was quoted quiet and steady at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34½c; American, 35½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 57½c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—A fair number of orders were placed to-day, but they were generally small and mainly confined to peaches, corn, tomatoes, and pickles. Prices were without decided change:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.15
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.40
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.25@ 2.75
Corn, Elgin	2.85@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@ 2.90
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.65
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.50@ 2.65
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.20@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.30
Oysters, 1 lb, slack weight	1.00@ 1.10
Oysters, 2 lbs, slack weight	1.80@ 2.00

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,900 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 7.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gal. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gal. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey), qts	5.75@ 6.75
Chow Chow (Harvey), pts	3.00@ 3.50
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, qts	6.75@ 7.25
C. & B.'s assorted pickles, pts	3.80@ 4.25

MAPLE SYRUP.

Pure, ½ gal. cans, per doz	$ 9.50@10.00
Pure, quart cans, per doz	5.50@ 6.00
Extra golden, ½ gal. cans, per doz	6.50@ 7.00
Extra golden, quart cans, per doz	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—Quotations were unchanged. A light business was doing at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Remains inactive and unchanged. Following are the quotations: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Kirkland grate, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry for packers' goods is light. Other descriptions are in moderate request. Staves are scarce and firm. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.30; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do bucked or sawed, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do, bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in liberal supply and weak at 11@12c. There was only a moderate local demand. Sales include 189 cases and 10 brls at 12c; 1,200 doz at 11½c; 720 doz at 11c; 20 doz goose eggs at 35c.

FEATHERS—The scarcity of feathers continues, and prime live geese sell readily at the quoted prices. Chicken feathers are unchanged. We repeat: Prime live geese at 73@75c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 78@85c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers, good grades, 50@65c; common do, 30@45c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Trade in this department was satisfactorily active, and prices continue firm as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $7.00; No. 2 do, $6.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, ½ brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 31@35c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was noted in the fruit market. Trade was only moderately active and prices underwent no material change: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.80@2.90; Zante currants, 6@6½c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan do, 5@6c; Western do, 5@6c; Southern do, 4½@5½c; peaches, pared, 17@19c; peaches, halves, 5¾@6c; do, mixed, 4½@5½c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 22@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 11@12c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@6c.

GREEN FRUIT—Oranges and lemons are in good request and firm. Other fruit was quiet and easy. We repeat: Apples, common to fair, $1.00@2.50; good to choice, $2.75@3.75 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; common do at $8.00@9.00; lemons at $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $12.00@13.00 per case; do per box, $5.00@6.50; Palermo do, per box, $4.50@5.00; Messina do, $4.00@5.50; Havana oranges, $13.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was a liberal amount of trading in this department, and staple articles, as well as most side goods, were fairly firm. Quotations remain the same:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32@33c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@23¾c; prime Rio, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21½@21¾c; roasting do, 19½@20½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24¾c; do, prime, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 22@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8⅝c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8¾@9c; Louisiana, 8@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; B, 10¾@11c; extra C, 10¾@10⅞c; C No. 2, 10¼@10⅝c; yellow C, 10½@10⅝c; choice brown, 10@10½c; prime do, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10¼c; fair do, 9½@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 10@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do fair, 9@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 82@85c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 32@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23½@24½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@[illegible].

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HAY—The receipts both of loose and pressed, continue to increase, and prices are working downward. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $12.00@13.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $14.00@17.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were steady at the late decline. A fair number of orders were placed on local and Eastern account, at the following quotations: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured light, 11½@11¾c; do heavy, 10½@10¾c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 17c; veal kip, 14c; dry calf, 26c; dry kip, 22c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 20@21c; long-haired kip, 12c; deacon skins, 50@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HOPS—There was no change in this market. The demand is very light, and prices are without quotable change, as follows: Prime to choice Western at 40@50c; fair to good, 35@38c; common to medium, 25@30c; New York, 45c; English, 40@50c; Bavarian, 50@55c.

Emmet Wells' circular gives the following: Trade continues quiet under the influence of more favorable report from Wisconsin concerning the condition of the roots. Further examination of the yards prove the damage by frost to be less serious than was at first reported, and the chances of as good a crop as was grown in that State last year are now more favorable. Our advices from the great hop district of New York are still quite encouraging, though it is generally believed we shall have to depend largely upon Europe for hops next season, as very few yards will come into bearing this fall, and with the rapidly increasing demand for consumption, we shall be short of supplies, even with a large crop. The unprecedented high price and scarcity of roots will prevent an extended increase in the acreage this spring, hence, high prices are likely to rule for some years to come. Foreign hops have now been well introduced into this country, and have met with much favor with our brewers; it stands American growers in hand to take extra care of their hop-yards this season and strive to improve the quality of their produce in order to compete with foreign production. Stocks are very much reduced here, and any serious mishap to the in-coming crop will set hops "kiting."

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change to note. Merchants report a fair trade for the season. Following are the quotations:

Iron	4 4-10@ 4 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 4 8-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½ @ 7	rates
Russia iron	20@21c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9¾ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17½ @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21½ @23	rates
English spring steel	11 @12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—No changes were noted in the leather market. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 33
Rough upper damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	30@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 2	33@ 34
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.2[illegible]@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.50
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.35
French calf, 30 to 32 lbs	1.65@ 2.30
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.10@ 1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a moderate inquiry for these articles, at the subjoined quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00; do, 20x28, $31.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¾c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from the list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45@48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½@7¾c.

NAILS—Were in demand, and steady. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d do, $5.75; 6d do, $6.00; 4d do, $6.25; 3d do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.87½; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were fairly active. Following are the prices current:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 22
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @5.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.50 @6.00

OILS—Carbon was held at ½c higher to-day, Cleveland being quoted at 15½c. Lard, linseed, whale, and other descriptions were steady and firm. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 19½@20c; extra lard oil, 77c; No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.50@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20@21c; naphtha, common, 17@18c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were quiet and steady at the prices given below:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.50

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	2.50@ 2.75
English Ven. red	4.00@ 4.25
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermillion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3¾c
In bladders	3@4½c

PIG IRON—Remains firm at firmer quotations:

Scotch (according to brand)	$62.00@67.00
Tuscarawas	61.00
Massilion	61.00
Lake Superior	58.00@60.00
Chicago stone coal	57.00
Missouri stone coal	57.00@58.00

POTATOES—The supply was in excess of the demand, and consequently prices were weak and lower. Very choice peachblows are in fair request, but inferior and mixed lots are dull. Sales include 1 car choice peachblows at 50c; 1 car do at 48c; 2 cars at 45c; 1 car poor mixed at 30c, all on track; 1 car (fancy) peachblows at 50c; 1 car good do at 50c, both delivered.

POULTRY—The market was liberally supplied with chickens, but sales dragged slowly and prices were weak at $3.75@4.25. Turkeys are scarce and firm at 16@18c. We note sale of 4 coops chickens at $4.25; 8 coops do at $4.00; 2 coops do at $3.75; 100 lbs turkeys at 18c.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the annexed quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ground solar, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.50; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.25; ground alum, $2.25@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Trade is improving. Prices are steady, as given below:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.50
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.00

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	1.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75
1 3-16	9x12	2.05
1 3-16	10x12	2.05
1 3-16	9x14	2.35
1 3-16	10x15	2.65

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x9⅞	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@20 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged. Timothy was in light supply and sold at $4.00@4.25. Hungarian sold at $1.15@1.42½c. Clover quotable at $5.00@5.25. Millet at $1.00@1.15. Sales include 16 bags choice timothy at $4.25; 83 bags at $4.00; 50 bags Hungarian at $1.42½; 50 bags at $1.40; 9 bags at $1.25; 26 bags at $1.15.

TEAS—We continue to quote: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@60c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, $1.00@1.10; common to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do 80c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.10; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good do, 70@85c; common do 42@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm at the following range: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Trade was fairly active at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00@7.50, delivered.

WOOL—There is a moderate inquiry from Western buyers, who are purchasing small quantities for immediate consumption. Stocks are light, and prices weak and irregular. We quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	51@55c
Tub, washed, common to fair	45@52c
Common dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	40@44c
Fleece, washed, medium light	43@45c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	37@42c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	20@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed coarse, and dingy	27@30c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,816	11,815	971
Tuesday	6,009	14,522	617
Wednesday	3,500	15,000	1,000
Total	17,325	41,337	2,588
Same time last week	9,340	28,829	3,780
Week before last	13,200	26,753	3,942

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,048	8,528	...
Tuesday	2,656	7,623	835
Total	4,704	16,151	835

CATTLE—There was not as much doing as on yesterday, or Monday, and prices were subjected to a further decline. Notwithstanding there was a marked falling off in the receipts, buyers were timid, although sellers were willing to take off 10@15c per 100 lbs, trading was sluggish from the opening to the close. Materially lower prices prevail at all points East; hence, drovers are incurring pretty heavy losses on their shipments of last week, and there was an evident determination on their part to restrict purchases to the minimum, unless holders would lower prices to meet their views. Consequently, sales were extremely slow, and comparatively little was accomplished toward clearing the pens. All of the cattle-yards and many of the hog and sheep-pens have been brought into requisition to accommodate the enormous receipts of the past three days, and, after deducting the shipments and the number taken for the city trade, there still remain unsold somewhere in the neighborhood of 9,000 head. Whether this supply—in addition to the daily receipts—can be worked off without a further tumble in prices, it is quite impossible to foretell. At all events, the prevalent feeling toward the close of trade was unequivocally weak, and holders generally would have been glad of an opportunity to sell, even at a reduction of 25c. The above remarks are only applicable to shipping cattle. Butchers' stuff and stockers were salable at very full prices, the offerings of such no more than equalling the demand. The former sold at $3.50@5.25, and the latter at $4.00@5.00. Veal calves were in better supply and sold lower. Common to medium qualities are dull at $3.00@4.00, and good to choice at $4.75@5.25.

Commenting upon an article published in the Solomon City newspaper, in which it is claimed that Denison is to be the great distributing-point of Texas, and that after the present season very few cattle will be driven north, the Kansas City *Cattle Trail* says:

The idea that few or no cattle will be driven north after this season is hardly worth noticing. It is the opinion of all intelligent stock men that in less than two years Kansas City will equal Chicago as a stock market. Cattle driven from Texas are generally thin until they reach the buffalo or mesquit grasses of Kansas. Here they fatten rapidly, and buyers are always on hand thus saving the drover time and money.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.20
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.85@5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@4.00
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.65@5.20

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
30 extra steers	1,473	$6.25
64 Texas steers	904	4.40
14 Texas steers	968	4.50
22 Texas steers	1,057	4.75
16 cows	1,078	4.75
15 good steers	1,133	5.37½
32 good steers	1,332	5.20
14 butchers' steers	1,163	4.75
16 butchers' steers	1,058	4.75
31 medium steers	1,236	5.00
18 medium steers	1,076	4.90
16 medium steers	1,071	5.00
32 medium steers	1,217	5.00
18 rough steers	1,423	5.25
34 stock steers	1,095	4.87½
46 good steers	1,318	5.50
14 medium steers	1,093	5.00
79 good steers	1,261	5.35
16 good steers	1,388	5.40
47 medium steers	1,109	5.00
49 good steers	1,213	5.40
40 good steers	1,098	5.20
45 good steers	1,267	5.45
77 choice steers	1,378	5.70
85 good steers	1,246	5.40
33 good steers	1,229	5.40
28 yearlings	427	3.87½
15 cows	1,027	4.75
17 Texas steers	1,046	4.62½
15 butchers' steers	1,127	4.80
17 good steers	1,209	5.20
84 Texas steers	942	4.40
32 stock steers	1,042	5.00
16 cows	1,051	4.50
14 cows	1,034	4.20
17 cows	1,077	4.90
17 stockers	901	4.65
73 stockers	800	4.65

HOGS—The hog trade opened dull and heavy at a slight decline from yesterday's prices. As the day advanced the demand improved, but the increased activity did not result in any appreciable upward movement in prices, the market remaining weak to the close. The supply was heavy and considerably exceeded the wants of the trade, several thousand remaining in the pens for which no buyers could be found at the prices asked. Sales were chiefly at $5.30@5.50. We quote closing prices at $5.20@5.30 for inferior to common; at $5.35@5.40 for medium, and at $5.45@5.50 for good to prime.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
44	205	$5.40	100	199	$5.50	54	280	$5.45
58	254	5.40	53	204	5.50	42	202	5.50
48	275	5.40	57	242	5.45	120	207	5.50
55	182	5.40	59	207	5.50	51	260	5.50
95	203	5.50	76	159	5.40	33	289	5.40
80	259	5.40	70	195	5.50	51	222	5.35
57	214	5.35	59	231	5.55	53	249	5.40
115	194	5.35	54	239	5.50	54	225	5.45
61	240	5.35	52	239	5.50	108	209	5.45
118	213	5.35	49	283	5.50	46	273	5.45
42	192	5.30	48	260	5.50	170	225	5.40
53	262	5.50	67	179	5.40	62	218	5.45
51	277	5.40	52	201	5.37½	54	219	5.37½
49	245	5.40	55	248	5.50	61	177	5.35
63	209	5.40	118	213	5.35	174	180	5.35
61	246	5.45	55	228	5.60	49	261	5.37½
55	270	5.60	53	249	5.45	60	242	5.37½
41	185	5.35	52	220	5.35	59	274	5.35
72	207	5.37½	47	307	5.50	45	251	5.35
51	247	5.45	57	239	5.50			

SHEEP—Prices were firmer, under the continued small receipts, but did not advance to any quotable extent. Local butchers were the principal operators. We quote poor to common at $4.00@4.75, medium at $5.00@5.50, and good to choice at $5.75@6.50.

LUMBER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 30.

The receipts of lumber were heavy this morning. There was a fair attendance of buyers on both local and interior account, and a tolerably fair business was transacted, though owing to the large offerings prices were rather weak. A large number of cargoes were left over. We quote: Good to choice strips and boards at $15.00@16.00; select boards at $22.00@23.00; fair to good boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; joists and scantling, $10.50@11.00; common boards and strips at $11.50@12.00; lath, $3.00; shingles, $3.25@3.37½.

The following sales are reported: Cargo schr Ida, from Grand Haven, 83 m boards and strips at $14.00, Lath, $3.00.

Cargo schr G. Ellen, from Ludington, 90 m mill run lumber at $17.00.

Cargo schr Harrison, from White Lake, 110 m common boards, strips, and joists at $11.00.

Cargo schr Sea Star, from White Lake, 82 m common boards, strips, and joists at $11.00.

Cargo schr Racine, from Muskegon, 130 m boards and strips at $15.00; 45 m lath at $3.00.

Cargo schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 80 m piece stuff (mostly 16-foot) at $10.50; 145 m shingles at $3.25.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Pentwater, 100 m piece stuff (mostly 16-foot) at $10.50; 200 m shingles at $3.25.

AT THE YARDS.

A steady improvement is noticed in trade at the yards. Clear lumber is scarce and firm. Common grades are rather easy, and lath lower. Hardwood is in moderate request. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	37.00@40.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	14.50@15.50
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@15.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@22.00
Pickets, square	14.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00@25.00
Lath	3.50
Lath, on track	3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@3.75
Shingles on track	3.25@3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25@1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	14.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	@75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@40.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... April 30.

Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Scow M. Dixon, White Lake, 75 m lumber, 21 m lath.
Scow Laurie, Duck Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Gen. Grant, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Scow Magdalina, St. Paul's Pier, 63 cds wood.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 550 tons iron ore.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 45 m lumber.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Good, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 1 crd slabs.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, 70 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 105 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Tuscola, Pentwater, 1,700 m shingles.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 115 m lumber.
Scow D. B. Owen, Muskegon, 3,800 railroad ties.
Schr Mary, Dyeh Bay, 80 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Scow H. Mein, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr G. Ellen, Ludington, 85 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Spy, Milwaukee, 60 m brick.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, 480 tons iron ore.
Scow Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Scow J. P. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. B. Newland, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Schr A. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 85 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Lavinia, Depuyster Pier, 45 cds wood.
Schr Four Brothers, White River, 90 m lumber.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr G. Knapp, Ludington, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 190 m lumber.
Schr Blackhawk, Hamlin, 100 m lumber.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Gladiator, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Presto, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 60 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 135 m lumber.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 33 m lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 33 bxs fish, 80 m heading, 226 brls stucco, 100 cases grease bxs, 392 bdls woodenware.

CLEARED .... April 30.

Schr Warren, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, light.
Schr Gesine, Davis' Pier, light.
Schr Progress, Holland, light.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, light.
Scow Laurina, Saugatuck, light.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light.
Scow Dan Hayes, Manistee, light.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, 21,649 bu corn.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Buffalo, 14,112 bu corn.
Schr Ostrich, Buffalo, 18,502 bu corn.
Schr Hungarian, Buffalo, 19,023 bu corn.
Schr Comanche, Prescott, 19,200 bu corn.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 12,550 bu No. 2 wheat, 500 brls flour, 200 brls cornmeal, 37 bales broom corn, 3 bxs household goods, 1 roll carpet, 1 trunk.
Schr Reciprocity, Ludington, light.
Schr G. Knapp, Ludington, light.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, light.
Scow Harriet Ann, White Lake, light.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, light.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 8 pkgs groceries, 3 brls apples.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, light.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, light.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, light.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, light.
Scow Rowena, Manitowoc, 35 bags feed, 1 chest tea.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 1 ton feed, 5 brls pork, 5 brls beef, 20 pkgs groceries.
Schr Presto, Manistee, light.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 300 bu wheat, and sunds.
Schr W. T. Allen, Port Colborne, 14,934 bu corn.
Schr York State, Buffalo, 18,023 bu corn.
Barge Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Bark Emerald, Kingston, 21,774 bu corn.
Scow D. B. Owen, Muskegon, light.
Schr D. Newhall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, light.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary McVea, Buffalo, 12,910 bu No. 2 corn.
Bark St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 21,838 bu corn.
Schr Gallatine, Buffalo, 21,321 bu corn.
Bark San Francisco, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Buffalo, 24,782 bu corn.
Schr A. Rust, Buffalo, 14,979 bu corn.
Schr Advance, Buffalo, 11,544 bu corn.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, light.
Scow Topsy, Grosse Point, light.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, light.
Schr Smith, South Haven, 600 bu corn.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, light.
Scow South Side, Whitehall, light.
Scow Magdalina, White Lake, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, light.
Schr Gen. Grant, Manistee, light.
Scow J. P. Chapin, Manistee, light.
Schr Spy, Manistee, light.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 15 tons hay, 150 bu oats.
Schr J. P. Newland, Manistee, 50 brls apples.
Schr A. L. Potter, Milwaukee, light.
Schr G. Ellen, Clay Bank, light.
Scow Gray, Ludwig's Pier, light.
Schr W. Jones, White Lake, light.
Schr Harriet Ann, White Lake, light.
Schr Tuscola, Pentwater, light.
Schr Talcott, Pier Market, light.
Schr Antares, Ludington, light.
Schr Emma, Ludington, light.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, light.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, light.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, light.
Schr Clipper City, Ludington, light.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 1 box tobacco, 1 lamp.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Grand River, light.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 5 brls lime.
Scow Wilton, White Lake, light.
Schr M. Dall, Buffalo, 11,350 bu corn.

THE STRAITS OPEN.

MACKINAW, April 30.—The propellers have disappeared to the westward, and the straits may now be considered opened, although the ice may interfere with progress of vessels a number of days yet.

DETROIT, April 30.—Telegrams this morning from various points on Lake Huron report decided improvement in condition of lake navigation.

It is stated that a second dispatch was received from Mackinaw, stating that the propellers were not through, but a fog prevented their being seen. The general impression is, however, that the straits are open for the season.

GREEN BAY, April 29.—The ice on Green Bay commenced moving this morning. The weather is quite mild and rainy. There is a prospect of Escanaba harbor being open inside of a week, unless the weather turns cold. Vessels can get into Menominee.

KEWAUNEE, April 29.—Wind from the northwest. The ice is moving out. Think we have got rid of it. A vessel is loading at the pier now.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The engagements reported were schr Fleetwing, corn to Buffalo, at 11c; schr Comanche, corn to Prescott, at 17c; prop East Saginaw, corn to Sarnia, through rate. Total, 3. Capacity, 55,000 bu.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $3.25@3.50; Pentwater, $2.75; White Lake, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.25@2.50; Saugatuck, $2.50.

Salt from Saginaw at 20@25c per brl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr S. S. Osborn, with 35,000 bu of corn, left this morning for Buffalo.

—Very few vessels are leaving this port for the lower lakes to-day, owing to the fact that, by waiting until to-morrow (May 1), a rebate of 10 per cent on the insurance is secured. The wind is also unfavorable. A large number will leave to-morrow.

—The Captains coming in this morning report seeing a belt of ice about fifty miles long and twenty miles wide below Milwaukee.

—It is said that the Vessel-Owners' Towing Association will launch one of their new tugs on Saturday next.

It might be well to call the attention of the lake Captains to the fact that the bridges are allowed to be open for vessels to pass only ten minutes; only in exceptional cases are they allowed to be open longer. The Harbor Master states that a lumber-laden schooner prevented the bridge from being closed, this morning, nearly twenty minutes, without cause. The Captain was ordered to pass on, but did not. His plea is that he did not hear the order. The penalty for disobeying orders in these cases is $25.

—No further trouble is anticipated with ice between Detroit River and Welland Canal.

—Vessels of twenty tons and upwards must be enrolled and licensed. If less than twenty tons, licensed only.

—It is proposed now to so enlarge the locks of the Erie Canal as to pass boats carrying 600 tons.

—The schooners Souvenir and Jason Parker, the former ashore near Ludington, and the latter at Manistee, are to be rescued if possible.

—The schooner Waleska, while loading grain at Sheboygan last week, sprung a leak and will have to be docked.

—The little schooner Eva, which sunk in the slip near Wolf & Davidson's shipyard, late last fall, has been raised.

—Three propellers and the bark Constitution left Buffalo on the 28th, upward bound, and passed through the ice without difficulty. The propeller Fountain City has arrived at Detroit.

—The propeller Hurd, now of the "People's Line," and the Mayflower are about to leave Detroit for Chicago.

—The steam barge Henry Howard, with the barge Dreadnaught in tow, has arrived at Detroit from Buffalo via Chippewa and the Welland Canal.

—The strike of the sailors at Cleveland for $2.50 per day is subsiding. $2.00 are the offered rates.

—The schooner Sea Bird, sunk at Kelley's Island, has broken up; nothing being saved from her but a part of her outfit and a small quantity of her cargo of coal.

—The steam tug Dime, of five tons burden, arrived at Detroit on the 28th. She left Buffalo on the 8th, and is the first vessel to arrive at Detroit from Buffalo. She is bound for Silver Islet, Lake Superior, and while en route will visit the east shore of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Her voyage on Lake Erie was attended with extreme hazard.

—The propeller Russia is about to leave Detroit for Buffalo, now that the Equinox has burst the ice bonds there.

—The schooners Nevada, West Side, George S. Finning, J. S. Gilmore, Libbie Nau, and C. G. Mixer are in the river at Detroit en route to Chicago.

—The steamer Keweenaw has returned to Detroit from Detour, going and coming by way of the Canada Shore of Lake Huron. The Captain reports Lake Huron clear of ice from Thunder Bay to Mackinaw and Detour. At Pike Island the ice was two feet thick, and quite firm. From Thunder Bay to the St. Clair, the Captain reports more ice afloat than at any time within his recollection.

—The first cargo of grain discharged at Kingston this season was that of the schooner Louisa, consisting of 16,600 bushels of corn, taken on at Toledo last fall.

—The Dominion Government is transforming the old wind-mill, about two miles below Prescott, the scene of the Patriot battle of Nov. 13, 1838, into a lighthouse. The mill stands upon a prominent point projecting into the St. Lawrence River, and its top is about seventy feet above the water. For years the want of a light at that point has been seriously felt by mariners while making the trip down to, and up from, the mouth of the St. Lawrence canals at the Galloups. This light will also be of great service to vessels making the lower harbor, on this side, in the night time, and, with the improvement contemplated,—extending the canal to the head of Spencer's Island,—will make the navigation of this part of the St. Lawrence as safe in the night as it is now in the daytime.—*Ogdensburgh Journal.*

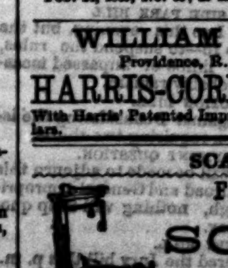
MISCELLANEOUS.

Dividend No. 2, Teutonia Insurance Co.
CLEVELAND, O., April 25, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Probate Court, a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after May 8, 1873, at the National City Bank of Cleveland, has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company of Cleveland, who have proved their claims according to law.
Dividend orders can be had on application to
JOHN F. WHITELAW,
Assignee Teutonia Insurance Co.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 82; 25 shares.
JOHN CRERAR.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Providence, R. I., Builder of the
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
With Harris' Patented Improvements. Send for Circulars.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

80x100 feet, corner Ohio and Pine-sts.
80x100 feet on Oxford-st., near Cass.
22½x120 feet, Ohio-st., near Cass.
25x100 feet, Ohio-st., near Rush.
25x100 feet, Ohio-st., near Rush.
25x100 feet, State-st., near Erie.
25x100 feet, Chicago-av., near Rush-st.
25x100 feet, Chicago-av., near Cass.
50x100 feet, corner Dearborn-st. and Chicago-av.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Division.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., corner Goethe.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Goethe.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near Scott.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., corner Schiller.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., corner Goethe.
25x150 feet, Dearborn-st., near North-av.
25x150 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Maple.
25x150 feet, LaSalle-st., corner Maple.
25x150 feet, LaSalle-st., near Goethe.
24x150 feet, LaSalle-st., near Scott.
25x150 feet, LaSalle-st., near Schiller.
For prices, etc., apply to WM. D. KREPOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. H. PHARE, 149 LASALLE-ST., Room 3.
Major Block, ground floor.
3 5-acre blocks, fronting Stony Island boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.
5 acres, fronting boulevard, 1, 28, 14.
10 acres, 1, 28, 14.
40 acres, 30, 28, 14.
80 acres, 30, 28, 14.
80 acres, 21, 37, 14.
160 acres, 19, 37, 14.
40 acres, 1, 37, 14.
80 acres, 22, 37, 14.
160 acres, 33, 37, 14.
3 houses, marble front, 2a Park-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.
Cottage and brick basement house, in good order, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $6,800.
2-story and brick basement on Vernon-av., Thirty-fifth-st., second and third houses, $7,000.
Marble front house in Ellis Park, strictly first-class in all its appointments.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGANAV., CORNER 25 feet on Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.
10 lots corner Forty-eighth-st. and Kenwood-court.
150 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., with brick 2-story and basement dwelling, 30x36, Kimbark-av., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts.
50 lots on Indiana-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
10 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st.
10 lots on Laughton and Marshfield, near Western-av.
10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Hoyne and Noble.
Stable on Michigan-av., with first-class house, 22x116, with 3-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts.
10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av.
WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLYBOURN-AV.—TWO NEW 2-story frame houses, of 11 rooms each, with bath, gas, etc., on Clybourn-av., near Halsted-st. T. B. WEEDEN & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 8, Metropolitan Block, northeast corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONLY ONE OF THOSE beautiful marble octagon front and rear houses, on Prairie-av., and one on Michigan-av., both fitted with fancy sealing; substantially built; all improvements; only $500 down; long time. S. MEARS, owner, 258 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house and lot, 22 feet front, on West Lake-st., near Robey. E. F. WELDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 31, Metropolitan Block, northeast corner LaSalle and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Rutherford, Arnold, Lake, Hanover, Bowen, Ellis, Langley, Lowe, Dearborn and Stewart-ave; also on West-ooth, Simpson, Ferdinand, Bunker-hill, Fifty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Hoyne, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Forty-third and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 8 per cent interest. For plats, apply at 90 LaSalle-st., or ALBERT CRANE, 52 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 190, 2-STORY basement and mansard-roof marble front house, 14 rooms, with all final finishings, and all modern conveniences; brick barn, one of the best in the city. Terms very easy. Possession May 1. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Prices within the reach of all. No money required. Payments to suit. Will build, on easy payments; 6 years' time. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 149 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE OLD CITY LIMITS FOR from $400 to $800, on easy terms; and some cheaper; also lots in Lake View, Lake Forest, and Highland Park; also 2 and 4 acre lots, 4 miles from the city; lots 50 feet front, $100 each; 25 per cent cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Call for circulars. Office open evenings. WHITTLESEY, BUNNELL & BATES, Room 9, Major Block, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NEW COTTAGES AND LOTS, on Halsted-st., just west of Halsted; small cash payment down, balance in monthly payments. Apply to C. P. WELSON & CO., 90 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—NO. 81 NORTH CARPENTER-ST. 2-story frame house, 11 rooms, sliding, mantels, and all modern conveniences; lot 24x124. FRED. P. BAKER & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, ON Seventy-fifth-st., east of Stony Island boulevard; 10 per cent cash, balance to suit; interest 8 per cent. Apply to CHARLES J. BOND, 82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT (SWELL) HOUSE on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; very choice and convenient; 10 rooms, with bath, gas, etc.; lot 24x124 feet; house 2 and 3 stories high. Terms easy. Also, 2 and 3 South Clark-st., formerly Otto Von Fritsch, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—34 FEET, CORNER CLARK AND Harrison-sts., 2-story and basement corner. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 93 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. NEAR WOOD, 2-story frame house, water and gas; lot 24x100, with side alley. A very desirable property. SNYDER & TAKE, 14 Silcox Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FINE LOTS, MIMS, on Sawyer-av., near Lake, at lower figures than any property can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want a house cheap come to me and save the expense of rent. I will build to suit purchaser, and sell on monthly or yearly payments; will pay a bonus; lots to any of my employés at wholesale rates; I have farms for sale; those who will build should apply to me; I have a little money. O. S. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots; corner lots a specialty. Inquire of or address ALFRED L. SEWELL, 109 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL CHOICE lots, which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home at easy terms. Apply to or address HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 38, Major Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 75 CHOICE HOUSES AND lots which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home at easy terms. Apply to or address HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 38, Major Block.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN-FINE RESIDENCE LOTS for sale, only 20 minutes from the city. Also, 10 acres. ORAPP & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN THE VICINITY of the C. & N. W. crossing; time to suit purchaser. Also, 10 acres, fronting Lincoln Park. ORAPP & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD SUBURBAN property, 2 fine lots on South Side, with fine improvements; will sell on easy terms, or exchange for property on Lake-av. Inquire at 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BUR-lington depot, 2-story frame house, 7 rooms. At 3 Hemingway. Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT NEW COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, IN the city, 2 blocks from city limits, $2,800; long time. HENRY P. DONALDSON & SON, 156 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON, STOUFFORD, Lexington, and Talcott, very cheap and on easy terms. Apply to or address Rest. DURHAM, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MARBLE FRONT HOUSES ON West Van Buren-st., at cost—prices BRITSCH & CO., 2 and 3 South Clark-st., formerly Otto Von Fritsch.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, 21 on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. T. B. WEEDEN & CO., Real Estate dealers, Room 8 and 9, Metropolitan Block, northeast corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$10,000 CASH 134 FEET, WITH 2-STORY house, barn, etc., on Washington-st., near Home. Terms easy; small front. T. B. BOYD, 149 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000—2-ROOM DWELLING, LOT 24x125 to alley, on Green-st., near Washington. Favorable terms now. Also, 2x125 feet, with 2-room dwelling, on Green-st., near Washington. Houses are in splendid condition. T. B. BOYD, 149 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR BUDlong, choice lot 25 feet, on easy terms. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HALF THE USUAL RATES—2 lots, each 82x183, in the best-located blocks in Irving Park, on Irving Park-road, between Elston and Milwaukee-av. Nos. 16, 17, 12, fronting on Jefferson-av., a bargain; ½ cash, balance to suit. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from the court-house; communication 1hrs. 6½ cents; large frontage on Humboldt boulevard, Fullerton and Western-avs.; sidewalks have been laid; water and gas introduced over the whole; not superior to any other in the vicinity, being at rate of 300 gallons per minute or pure water; splendid society recently established; the Lake Shore Railroad runs so that you would do well to visit Maplewood before purchasing. Price of low lots $200 to $300. WING & FARLIN, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES ON BARRY POINT ROAD, west of city limits. Six acres on Irving-street, west 27 Cottage Grove-av. J. H. KEELER, 140 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—FOR SUBDIVISION 145 ACRES IN Cook County, on the Chicago and Pacific Railroad; about 1 mile from Austin. Also, 40 acres, one half of which is under cultivation. Apply to GIBSON & HOSMER, 115 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 10 lots in Park Place, Riverside, Illinois, situated on A. D. BENHAM, corner, 137 and 139 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, IRVING PARK, 7 rooms, lot 50x125; will rent for what the house cost, or sell on easy payments. AVERY, MILLER & RIDDON, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FINE LOTS, MIMS, ON Sawyer-av., near Lake, at lower figures than any property can sell for who does not deal exclusively in his own property; you that want a house cheap come to me and save the expense of rent. I will build to suit purchaser, and sell on monthly or yearly payments; will pay a bonus; lots to any of my employés at wholesale rates; I have farms for sale; those who will build should apply to me; I have a little money. O. S. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from $800 to $16,000; also choice building lots; corner lots a specialty. Inquire of or address ALFRED L. SEWELL, 109 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, SEVERAL CHOICE lots, which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home at easy terms. Apply to or address HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 38, Major Block.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 75 CHOICE HOUSES AND lots which I shall offer for sale at great bargains for the next ten days; now is the time to secure a good home at easy terms. Apply to or address HENRY W. BROOKS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 38, Major Block.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS for sale, only 20 minutes from the city. Also, 10 acres. ORAPP & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN THE VICINITY of the C. & N. W. crossing; time to suit purchaser. Also, 10 acres, fronting Lincoln Park. ORAPP & SNOW, 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD SUBURBAN property, 2 fine lots on South Side, with fine improvements; will sell on easy terms, or exchange for property on Lake-av. Inquire at 54 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BURlington depot, 2-story frame house, 7 rooms. At 3 Hemingway. Room 36, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS AT HAWTHORNE and Riverside, by CHAS. A. ASHLEY, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVEN COMFORTABLE RESIdences and fine grounds at Hyde Park, one for $6,000 and one for $12,000. Seven acres, near lake and depot; two for $14,000. Seven acres, near depot and horse-cars, $6,000. Also, other customers who wish to pay in that locality. Also, several residences to rent. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIDGELAND, SEVERAL CHOICE lots on Oakwood-av., corner of Depot, excellent property for speculation. A. T. HEMINGWAY, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGTON and Halsted-sts., cheap. PRITSCH & CO., Real Estate dealers, Rooms 9 and 11, 81 and 83 South Clark, late Otto Von Fritsch, LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—2 LOTS, 50X125 feet, located in one of the best towns in Iowa. Price low for selling. Address A C S, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT DOING A BUSIness of $20,000 per annum, for sale; owner going East. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED AND NEWLY FITTED up dining-room for sale cheap. Inquire at 204 North Clark-st.

BARBER SHOP TO RENT, VERY CHEAP; NO charge for good will; first-class stand; party to commence business. Basement 149 South Desplaines-st.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE AT 8 EXCHANGE-place; a good investment for small capital; call at once.

CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, AND TOY STORE FOR sale; business only has run it for 3 days; reason for selling. Apply at 246 South Canal-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; NICELY FITTED UP; good location; cheap. Address J S, Tribune office.

I MEAN BUSINESS. TO A PARTY WHO CAN COMmand $1,500 cash, I will show that a fortune can be realized in a very short time; business secured to me by the United States Government. Call at Room 14, now Briggs House.

LEASE AND MACHINERY OF FURNITURE SHOP No. 29 North Jefferson-st., second floor, for sale cheap; price only $1,000.

ONE SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND MANUFACTORY for sale; now in operation; with all machinery, inquire at 137 North Desplaines-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD REAL ESTATE office for sale. Address or inquire at Room 8, 79 Clark-st.

ONE OF THE BEST MARKETS ON THE WEST Side for sale; the profits for two years over $6,000; good reason for selling it; now running; terms easy. Address J O A, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my store-room, 24x80 feet, with basement, and dwelling of 7 rooms, cellar under the whole, with good coal-house, barn, and other outbuildings conveniently arranged. Also, my entire stock of groceries, flour, feed, hay, and other goods pertaining to the trade, and the good will of the business, which is the oldest and best business corner in town; surrounded by one of the best farming districts in the State. Having other business interests to attend to, I will offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. A. D. ALFRED, Jr., Champaign, Ill.

STOCK IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED PLANING, mill, doing a good business, for sale or exchange for real estate. For further information apply to CHARLES W. GRIGGS, 158 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, FOR CASH, A SMALL JOB office in exchange for type. Address J S, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES HAVING SMALL CAPITAL, wishing to make money fast in legitimate business. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

$300 CASH WILL PURCHASE A FAIR FIXtures, and license of sample-room at 206 South Halsted-st.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS BOUGHT IN ALL BANKRUPT companies. Come and see me before selling. H. S. DIETRICH, 71 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS or short time paper bought. Address O St, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $5,000, AND $10,000 FOR FIVE years on first-class Chicago real estate security; or will purchase such paper. T. B. BOYD, 149 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 IN HAND, FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS. T. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

WE ARE PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS on real estate security in large or small sums. We have now in hand three sums of $2,500, $3,000, and $4,000, we can procure more loans for paper drawn without delay. McKINNON & MARSH, 156 Clark-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS INSIDE property, for one or two years, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Room 4, 152 Clark-st. H. LOVY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., PALACE PLACE—TWO nicely furnished rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wife, overlooking the lake, with board for very reasonable; also, one single room, with board; very pleasant, as it is but a half block from Cottage Grove-av. cars.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; 20 first-class board with room, $4 to $5 per week; with use of piano; day board, $1.

64 WABASH-AV.—A FEW DAY-BOARDERS wanted. Also, nice front room on first floor.

103 ELLIS-AV.—A SPLENDID CHANCE IS OFfered for a few who want a first-class home, and a fine room, at reasonable prices; one block from the cars, and one from Hyde Park depot; in the most desirable part of the city.

148 SOUTH PARK-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two single gentlemen can have good board with gas; also a suite of rooms to rent; suitable rates.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board. Also, one for gentleman. Inquire on premises, or at Room 10, Chamber of Commerce.

554 WABASH-AV.—NEAR HARMON COURT. 2 two elegantly furnished front rooms; table first-class.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO single room, with board; references required; accommodations first-class.

795 MICHIGAN-AV.—SOME VERY PLEASANT rooms, with first-class board. Rooms furnished and unfurnished.

1057 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-third-st.—Two nicely furnished front rooms to rent with board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT parlor and one single room, with board.

1128 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, 2 PLEASANT rooms, single or en suite, with board.

1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with board; house has all the conveniences; location very desirable.

ONE BLOCK FROM STATE-ST. CARS AND WITHin 10 minutes' walk of Court-House.—To rent, to gentlemen and wife, with first-class board, a large front room, an elegant alcove suite, second floor front, furnished if desired; references exchanged. Address Q A, Tribune office.

THE COTTAGE GROVE HOTEL IS NEWLY FURnished; will be opened May 1; street cars pass the door; prices to suit the times.

West Side.

74 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM, with board, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—A WELL FURNISHED room to rent, with first-class board, suitable for two gentlemen; house has all modern improvements.

86 CENTER-AV.—SUITE OF PLEASANT FRONT rooms with board; modern improvements; convenient to street-cars.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER of Monroe, furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board; also, day boarders wanted.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—SEVEN OR EIGHT boarders can be accommodated with good board and comfortable rooms. Terms, $4 per week.

140 WARREN-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, to a pleasant location, with first-class board, for two gentleman or a gentleman and wife.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room, or part; front room, with board, to private family; table and gas.

177 WEST HARRISON-ST.—2 GENTLEMEN CAN get good board in a private family; a comfortable room on easy terms.

248 FULTON-ST., NEAR MORGAN.—BOARDing for two or three persons in a private family, at moderate rates. References exchanged; rooms furnished or unfurnished.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO PARLORS and bed-room, with hot and cold water, newly papered and painted, to rent unfurnished, with board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY.—Nicely furnished alcove suite, with first-class board.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURnished front and back rooms to rent with board. Family associates.

409 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished room for gentleman and lady, with board for lady only.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND sing rooms, with large closets, on second floor, in private family. Gas and cold water in room.

706 WEST MONROE-ST.—3 VERY NICE ROOMS, with water, gas and closets, with first-class board if desired; splendid neighborhood; charges moderate.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A PLEAS-ant front room, first floor, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st., wishes an agreeable roommate. Address P. O. Box 239.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly furnished or unfurnished rooms, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with first-class table-board. This is on the line of the cable cars, and is a very desirable location for those doing business of the business portion of the South Side. References exchanged.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor, suitable for gentleman or lady; gentleman and lady, with first-class table board; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, with board, at 160 Sedgwick-st. Walk and Hinsdale-st. cars, brick building.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARDING, THIRTY MILES FROM the city, one of the most delightful locations in North-ern Illinois; on the bank of a beautiful lake; first-class board for first-class price; the most desirable opportunity that will be offered this season. Address U 86, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND SIN-gle gentleman, within 10 minutes' walk of Oakland Station, Michigan Central railroad.

BOARD—FOR THREE GENTLEMEN ON THE West Side; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinners. Address, stating terms, U E, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, BY GENTLEMAN and wife; 3 beautiful unfurnished rooms. Address, stating location, terms, and accommodations, R 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WITH SIN-gle rooms, in a private family, where two other boarders are kept; location on either Wabash or Michigan-avs. Address R 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, without children, where terms are moderate. Address, giving location and terms, R 84, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS IT IS NOW AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT BUsiness men can do more business by riding than by walking, we would say to those of our patrons who have not received cards of invitation to our horse sales, that we have for several years past sold more horses than any other firm in the city, and we propose to keep up the reputation we have established, by selling only such horses as we can recommend to be as represented, and with lots of customers at their real value. No fool-business, but business, and you that mean it come and see us. KELLEY & WILLIS.

A FULL LINE CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, BUGgies, &c., from the best manufacturers in the country at reasonable prices, at 363 and 365 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED, SHIFTING SEAT, standing-top restaurant, in good order; price very low; will be sold cheap. Inquire of HAMDALE & FREDRICK, 114 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY LUMBER WAGON, ONE single lumber wagon, one set double harness. Can be seen at No. 57 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WEIGHING 1,400 AND 1,600 pounds; also, 1 traveling mare; 5 years old; 1,000 pounds; cheap. 140 Wilcox-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 PHAETON BUGGY, 1 TOP Buggy, both patent wheels, and 1 open buggy. Call at 141 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING HORSE, and black horse, safe for lady to drive; also single and double harness, top buggy, and light carriage; pony and cart; all cheap. Inquire at 1 Sherman House, or 1 Wright-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SHETLAND PONY IN this city (very small); suitable for small children, with harness, cart, and saddle. Call at 1 Sherman House, or 1 Wright-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS OPEN BUGGY, cheap. Inquire at 244 Washington-st., corner Halsted.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons, 2 and 4 seat; also, 2 second-hand carpenter wagons, cheap, at 56 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, CHEAP, for cash or on time. Warranted sound. Inquire at 141 Kinzie-st. and 76 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED TROTTING Pleasant Valley stallion, several fine trotters and pacers. GERMAN, 12 Eldridge-court.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND PHAETON, A HAND some rig; the owner going to Europe will sell at an exchange real estate. Apply basement 77 South Clark-st., from 9 to 12 m.

SEVERAL HUNDRED HORSES WANTED FOR New York market, from 1,100 to 1,500 pounds, and from 5 to 9 years old. Must be in good condition. BRUNELL & CLARK, Stables 197 State-st., Rooms 4 and 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—NICE LOTS IN THE Village Park for good horse and buggy. L. INGLEDEW, 162 La Salle-st., Room 12 Bryan Block.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND SHIPPING-FOR Call 154 LaSalle-st., or Room 2, S. H. WHITNEY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 TEAMS. BIG pay. 4 days' steady work. Apply after 12 o'clock at Room 36, 90 North Canal-st.

$175—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS—HORSE perfectly safe; child or lady could drive him; not afraid of cars. 258 Calumet-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LOT SIXTY FEET DEEP, CORNER of Carroll-st., River. Rent $1,000 with cold-house. Apply to or address JOHN VOGELSANG, 114 LaSalle-st., Gile Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 150 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Hamilton Hoyt as a coal-yard. Apply on the premises, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—A BUSINESS LOT ON CANAL-ST., FOR City lines, at 5 cents. Call on the owner at 72 and 74 Sherman-st.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—THREE BUILDING lots on Erie-st., between Hoyne and Robey. Also, 2 lots on Ellis-av., near Fifty-first-st. Also, 2 lots on Jefferson, in Bowles & Wicker's addition. Also, 12 to 15 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st. Also, 10 lots on Lexington-st., near Western-av. Also, 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Hoyne and Noble. Also, 10 lots on Michigan-av., with first-class house, 22x116, with 3-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Also, 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOT 75 FEET ON RIVER, just north of Twenty-second-st. bridge, and now occupied by Hamilton Hoyt as a coal-yard. Apply on the premises, northeast corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO LEASE—A BUSINESS LOT ON CANAL-ST., FOR City lines, at 5 cents. Call on the owner at 72 and 74 Sherman-st.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—THREE BUILDING lots on Erie-st., between Hoyne and Robey. Also, 2 lots on Ellis-av., near Fifty-first-st. Also, 2 lots on Jefferson, in Bowles & Wicker's addition. Also, 12 to 15 lots on Western-av., near Laughton-st. Also, 10 lots on Lexington-st., near Western-av. Also, 10 lots on Second and Erie-sts., between Hoyne and Noble. Also, 10 lots on Michigan-av., with first-class house, 22x116, with 3-story frame house, on Fourth-av., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Also, 10 lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS, 198 FEET, AT EAST END of Erie-st. bridge. SOOKING & ROBERTS, 94 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT 660 FEET, or may be leased in parcels; immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner of Archer-av. and 4th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-hole Cutter and Sewing Machine Needle. Agents clear $30 per day. 19 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $20 to $25 a day with my goods; every family wants them. Call or address 7 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY, FOR Hewitt's tinting, polishing, and bed-room; patented 1873; finest thing out; selling fast. 153 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THROUGHOUT THE COUNtry to handle goods that sell readily everywhere; profits from $50 to $125 a day guaranteed. KENDALL & CO., 75 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA HOSIERY, notion, and retail goods house, a thoroughly competent traveling salesman, who has a large acquaintance with the trade in the Southwest, and a thorough knowledge of the business; none but such need apply. Address, stating salary expected, and all necessary experience, etc., COX, SMITH & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION store; one that speaks the German and Scandinavian languages. S. MARQUIS, 8 East Chicago-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER. APPLY AT JOSEPH STOCKTON & CO.'S, 20 and 22 Market-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WOOD-CARVERS, AT H. HARKER'S, Benedict's Mills, corner Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS UPHOLsterers, immediately, at KAMPSON, GILBERT & CO.'S, 37 and 39 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. 275 WEST KINzie-st.

WANTED—4 FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE IRONERS. None either need apply at 413 West Lake-st. C. STONE.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER FEEDERS; also, Gordon feeder. J. W. DRAY, Printers' Exchange, No. 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS, AT SHOP in rear of 515 Wabash-av. CARR & BARTLETT.

WANTED—KUTLINDER PRESSMAN WHO UNderstands feeding an 8-roller. Apply to FRANKLIN CO., 150 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—4 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 109 State-st.

WANTED—10 PAINTERS AND CALCIMINERS, AT A. ALLPORT'S, 128 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—GOOD JOB TINNER THIS MORNing, at 7 o'clock, at shop next to 92 West Madison-st. W. E. BRIDGES.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 474 MADISON-ST. W. E. GORDON.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESS feeder; steady work. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE GORDON CYLINDER FEEDER. 241 and 243 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 CARPENTERS ON NEW building, foot of Loomis-st.

WANTED—A BOY WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF plaid cutting. Steady work. Apply at 37 MCDERMOTT & CO.'S, 102 Market.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 767 WABASHav. 75¢ WILL BUY

WANTED—FIVE GOOD PAINTERS AND CALCIMiners. Steady work; good pay. 138 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO GOOD CABINET makers; steady job. Apply between 12 and 2 and 6 and 7 at 211 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE TO LEARN CARriage painting. 276 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD COAT-MAKERS TO GO TO THE Country. Inquire of A. SOMMER & BRO., 70, 72, and 74 Lake-st.

WANTED—FEED-BOY AND CYLINDER PRESSman. BASSETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 11 and 13 LaSalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AT 251 CHICAGO-AV. One who can be relied on; steady employment to the right party. Call between 10 and 12 a. m. Wednesday, at 251 Chicago-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State, to sell our new button-hole setter and needle-threading thimble. Agents that wish one good article, and will not be humbugged with the many worthless ones, at 19 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-machine men to travel, settling agents' accounts, &c. Good wages, good work. Call at Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ACTIVE MEN TO sell a book needed by every one, particularly men's sons, at 25 bills at night. Apply to H. B. THOMSON & CO., 148 Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW SMART MEN TO CANVASS for the "New York Citizen and Hound Table." Two splendid premium chromos given away to each subscriber. Room 21 Sherman House, 11 to 2 daily. CHARLES CHITTENDEN, Branch office, 76 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

WANTED—10 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin; $2.20 per day; free; Rent $2 extra Board, $3 per week. Call at 1 Sherman House, 11 to 2 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, BETWEEN THE AGE of 16 and 20, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 148 Lake-st., Gile Block.

WANTED—A MAN, 2 OR 3 YEARS OF AGE, TO take care of an invalid gentleman; must be able to drive a horse. Address 36 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY THAT UNDERSTANDS PHOtograph printing, and can make himself generally useful. 148 Lake-st.

WANTED—BY C. HAWLEY & CO., McGREGOR, Iowa, a first-class carriage trimmer at once.

WANTED—12 FARMHANDS AND 4 QUARRYmen to Hinsdale; 3 men for city work; also, 1 coachman. Apply at 148 Lake-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—READY NOW. OUR Chromo-Centers for Singer, Howe, Wood, Wheeler & Wilson machines; one chromo to each machine; also, 2 other chromos; good books; selling well; good profits to agents. 170 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS THIS MORNing, at 7 o'clock, at shop next to 92 West Madison-st. W. E. BRIDGES.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT 474 MADISON-ST. W. E. GORDON.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GORDON PRESS feeder; steady work. G. B. RICHARDSON, 74 East Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE GORDON CYLINDER FEEDER. 241 and 243 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—10 OR 15 CARPENTERS ON NEW building, foot of Loomis-st.

WANTED—A BOY WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF plaid cutting. Steady work. Apply at 37 MCDERMOTT & CO.'S, 102 Market.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE-BAKER

WASHINGTON.

Five Millions of Postal-Cards for Public Use To-Day.

The Vienna Commissioner Scandal---Commissioner Van Buren.

Internal Revenue Matters and Receipts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POSTAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—So many conflicting statements have been published recently about the probable failure of the negotiations between the United States and France for the establishment of a postal treaty, that an explanation of the real state of affairs is made necessary. Negotiations for a postal treaty between the two Governments have been pending about three years. France has never attempted to adopt a cheap system, but has endeavored to secure a profitable revenue from its postal service, quite in contrast with the policy of the United States Government, whose endeavor is merely to make the Post-Office Department self-sustaining. In fact, for the past 50 years, the rates of postage in France have been unchanged, except, perhaps, a slight increase that has been made since the Franco-Prussian war. We now have treaties with England, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and other powers, at rates ranging from 6 to 8 cents letter postage. The correspondence between France and this Government relates mainly to the rates to be adopted, the United States contending for low, and France for higher rates. There are other questions of minor importance to be settled, but no difficulty is apprehended regarding them. The negotiations will probably be concluded very soon, as the French have so far conceded as to agree to adopt 9 cents, as against 8 cents or less, as agreed to by those Governments with which we have postal treaties. Ten cents prepaid is the present charge for letters mailed to countries with which we have no postal treaties, and those letters are subject to the internal rates charged by those Governments for final delivery. The cost of sending to and delivering a single letter in France is 24 cents, whereas a letter from this country is delivered at any point in those countries with which postal treaties exist for 6 or 8 cents prepaid. The general custom now, however, is to send letters to France via England, by which means only 10 cents are charged, as they are then treated as British mail, and, under the treaty between England and France, are delivered at their destination free of extra charge.

BUSINESS IN GEORGETOWN.

At Georgetown, in this district, business is duller now than it has been at this season for years. There are but half a dozen vessels at the wharves, and the Cumberland coal business has been greatly checked by the advance in the tolls on coal made by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, but which have just been reduced to the figures of last year, by consent of the boatmen, who lately demanded and forced the increase. That advance, added to the increase on freight allowed the boatmen, has, it is asserted, brought the canal company to competition with the railroad which are bidding strong for the coal-carrying trade.

POSTAL-CARDS.

Up to to-day applications have been received for over 12,000,000 postal-cards. Five million will be ready for distribution among the principal cities of the Union to-morrow, and other orders will be filled as rapidly as possible thereafter. The Morgan Envelope Company at Springfield, Mass., to whom the contract for furnishing the postal-cards was awarded, telegraphed to the Postmaster General to-day that they could supply 750,000 of these cards each day, at which rate the demands of Postmasters and others will be complied with until all are satisfied. No fear is entertained that the postal-cards will be counterfeited, as the profit on them is not sufficient to compensate the risk. According to law and custom, 2 per cent of the amount realized from sales of postage stamps is allowed to parties designated by the proper authorities, and it is supposed by many that a similar percentage will be allowed on sales of postal-cards. Therefore hundreds of applications for agencies for the latter articles have been sent to the Post-Office Department, but that Department decided to-day that no percentage can be allowed on postal-cards.

THE VIENNA SCANDAL.

The Department of State having given its version of the Vienna scandal, it is stated by Gen. Van Buren's friends that he will shortly have published his side of the story, wherein he will show that the fault was not his, but that of Secretary Fish. Of course, this will only add to the muddle, and help to spread the scandal; but Van Buren's friends say that Fish has endeavored to ruin him, and he must defend himself.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTAL-CARD REGULATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General decides that postal cards that have been once properly transmitted through the mail, and the stamp thereon canceled, can, after their being returned to the sender in a sealed envelope, with a remittance, be retransmitted to the person originally addressed, with the word "Paid" stamped or indorsed thereon, by placing upon the card a one-cent adhesive postage stamp. The Postmaster-General decides no discount can be allowed to purchasers or agents who desire to keep postal-cards on hand for sale to the public.

ANOTHER IRREGULARITY.

On account of irregularities in the United States Depository at Mobile, Secretary Richardson has decided to close that office, and hereafter the business of that point will be discharged by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

CUSTOMS DECISION.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that rubber-boots, with felted lining composed in part of wool, are not subject to duty as wearing apparel composed of wool, imposed under the act of March 2, 1867, but are subject 40 duty as rubber-boots, which is 30 per cent under the act of August 5, 1861, with 10 per cent reduction under the act of June 6, 1872.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The total internal revenue receipts for the month ending to-day were $7,566,490; total receipts for May, 1872, $10,190,175; total receipts from all sources for the first four months of 1872 were $41,045,986, and for the first four months of the present year, $33,084,609. There seems to be no doubt that the estimated receipts for the present fiscal year, namely, $110,000,000, will be fully realized. The receipts already amount to over $98,000,000, with two months remaining of the fiscal year.

Commissioner Douglass is in daily receipt of estimates from Collectors of Internal Revenue for the expenses of collecting the revenue under the new law going into effect on the 20th of May. The present indications are that the saving anticipated under the new system will be fully realized; that is, not less than $1,000,000 per annum.

DES MOINES.

Discouraged Farmers—A Church Scandal—Personal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 30.—The bad weather of a late spring is upon this section again to-day with a cold, drizzling rain. The farmers are getting thoroughly discouraged, and certainly not without reason.

A queer suit for damages has just been commenced in the District Court of Lee County of this State. A woman named Garrett sues a church for $5,000 damages. She had had some trouble in the church, and was suspended in consequence. She persisted, however, in attending church, and when her enemies were praying she would make herself conspicuous by putting her fingers in her ears, and looking anything but angelic. This aggravated the brethren so much that she was forcibly ejected from the church room. She now sues for damages in the sum of $5,000.

Col. George C. Tichenor, for many years a resident of Des Moines, and for a long time prominent in the political and public affairs of this State, has removed from this city to Chicago, and left for there to-night. The Colonel was for six years Postmaster of this city, and for two years Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and in those and other public positions attained much prominence and acquired great popularity throughout the State. He will engage in permanent business at Chicago.

Fires.

AVOCA, Iowa, April 30.—The fire last night made a total wreck of the *Delta* office and the buildings adjoining at. Mr. R. P. Foss' land office, and the office of Mr. Fitch were burned. All the books, papers, etc., in both offices were saved. The fire originated in the northwest corner of the *Delta* office, and as there was a pile of straw at that corner it is supposed that a lighted cigar, thrown carelessly into it, produced the fire. Nothing was saved from the office save a half-dozen cases. The township records are all consumed. Mr. Adams, the proprietor of the *Delta*, being Township Clerk, kept the records in his office. Mr. Fitch's loss is about $300; Mr. Foss' about $400, and Mr. Adams' about $1,000. There was no insurance on the printing office nor on the building.

MEMPHIS, April 29.—The business part of the town of Como, Miss., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $75,000. Insurance unknown.

JOLIET, Ill., April 30.—The barn of R. E. Barber, in this city, was burned this forenoon. Cause unknown. Loss $600, covered by insurance.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 30.—A fire to-day, at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, in an old frame building used as a furniture store and factory, spread to several adjoining buildings, including two new three-story bricks, destroying buildings and houses to the amount of $13,700, with insurance in the North American and North Missouri of $1,000 each; Louisville, $2,000; National, Hartford, $1,000.

New Hampshire Elections—Disputed Returns.

CONCORD, N. H., April 29.—Returns of the election in the Second Congressional District gave Austin F. Pike seven plurality. It is now alleged that errors were subsequently discovered, which, if corrected, would give B. N. Bell thirteen plurality. The Governor and Council to-day discussed the question of their power to go behind the returns, and it is understood that they will submit the matter to the judiciary for a decision.

CONCORD, N. H., April 30.—In the session of the Governor and Council, this afternoon, it was decided to submit the question of the power of the Governor and Council to go behind the official vote returns of the Town Clerks in the Congressional election case in the Second District to the Supreme Judicial Court for adjudication.

A Cincinnati Sensation.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A singular story has just come out, and is creating a sensation here. Dr. Byman, of this city, had two sons at school at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Institute, Dayton. Six weeks ago he was called upon by the Principal of the institution to bring one of them home, on account of some disabling ailment to his leg. The boy at first said he received the injury while playing at foot-ball, but afterwards stated that his injury was from beating by one of the teachers. The statements concerning the affair are in some points conflicting. The boy is said to have stated that he was threatened with punishment by the teacher in case he should not say that he was hurt playing ball. The father recently called in several other physicians, and it was found that his leg had been broken between the knee and ankle. It has ulcerated, and the condition of the lad is precarious. Investigation will probably clear up the matter.

NEW YORK.

The Question of Train's Insanity—Another Defaulter—Another Hardware Firm in Trouble for Violation of the Revenue Laws—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 30.—At the Train matinee this afternoon, Augustus Kauntz, the millionaire banker, testified that Train was one of the organizers of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he was one of the party who broke ground for the track, on which occasion he made a speech predicting the completion of the road in 1870. The pick and shovel used on that occasion were produced. They have the names of the gentlemen present engraved on the handles. Mr. Kauntz was one of the original Directors of the Road. He was also a Director of Credit Foncier. Train originated this scheme, and had its sole management. Its purpose was to improve Western real estate. It was composed of a number of gentlemen, who subscribed $1,000 each. Among them the witness recalled Gen. John A. Dix; one of the Willards, of Washington; Oakes Ames, Dr. Millner, Senator Sherman, A. A. Lowe, Mr. Rogers, and Dr. Durant. The witness saw no change in Train. He was no more crazy now than ten or twenty years ago. The witness transacted a great deal of business with him. The Credit Foncier, under Train's management, realized some $6,000,000 or $8,000,000.

The Hon. Jas. W. Scoville, ex-President of the New Jersey Senate, testified that Train purchased from the State of Pennsylvania a charter, which afterwards served for the establishment of the Credit Mobilier, for $50,000. The witness' information was derived from the old Collector of the port of Philadelphia. The witness was sent by Mr. Train during the last campaign to Mr. Greeley, to ask him to resign his candidacy in Train's favor. Mr. Greeley respectfully declined.

Dr. Augustus K. Gardner, formerly resident physician of the Boston Lunatic Asylum, and an expert on insanity, testified that he had been intimate with Train for many years, and that he had thoroughly examined him this morning in prison. Train is entirely unchanged, except that his peculiarities have become slightly exaggerated, as was natural. He is as sane as possible. He uses exaggerated expression to convey ordinary ideas, and is so egotistic that he will do anything that will make him talked about. That is all. His actions are the consequences of this egotism fostered by the public since his boyhood. They are based on the principle that it is his duty to constantly strive for prominence. The witness saw no reason to doubt that Train had founded the Commune. He had described how he had done it by a conspiracy with kindred spirits, among them Cluseret, in Marseilles, and by making speeches to large crowds, to 100,000 persons in one instance. Train recited portions of these speeches to the witness, and they excited him. He could easily imagine what effect they would have on fiery Frenchmen ripe for revolution. This, Train claimed, was the beginning of what afterwards developed into the Commune. Train reasons logically, but in witness' opinion generally from false premises. As to his being a Pagan, that was merely an unnecessarily strong term to convey that he is an ultra atheist and a disbeliever in the teachings of the Christian religion. Train has no sympathy with Woodhull, Claflin & Co. He espoused their cause merely for the sake of the notoriety it would bring him. He would lead a mob through the streets any day, if he thought the newspapers would mention him conspicuously. Train's egotism is very offensive to those who have a little egotism themselves. The witness, for instance, would not ride up Fifth avenue with him, because Train would cause his horse to show off so, that all attention would be attracted from witness. The witness knew Train to cause a remarkable horse of his to cavort around so in the riding-school that no one else could manœuvre. The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination. His testimony elicited considerable laughter. Once the spectators applauded, and Judge Daly administered a severe rebuke. At the close, some person called in a loud voice for "three cheers for George Francis Train," but the demonstration was promptly suppressed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Joseph J. Morrin, who assaulted Jay Gould yesterday, gave bail to-day to answer at the special session.

Richard Mosely was arrested in Brooklyn, this morning, on the charge of fatally beating Julia Gillum last night.

Edward D. Johnson, Town Clerk of North Bergen, absconded with $5,000 to $6,000 of the town's money.

United States District-Attorney Bliss has begun a suit against Wolff & Reesthal, hardware importers, No. 49 Murray street, to recover $75,000 penalties for alleged violation of the act relative to the undervaluation of invoices.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—In the House, this morning, the Senate bill to authorize the appointment of three Commissioners to inquire into the matter of the artificial propagation of fish in Ohio waters was passed. In the Senate, during a discussion on the General Appropriation bill, a motion to submit to a vote of the people of the State the question of paying $130,000 for damages done by the Union forces during the Morgan raid was disagreed to. The Appropriation bill was again defeated—yeas, 14; nays, 17.

In the House, the greater part of the day was spent in discussing the bill to allow free trade in money, but the bill was finally defeated, yeas 39; nays, 53. A motion to reconsider this vote also failed. A resolution was adopted appointing the Governor, Attorney-General, and State Auditor to confer with the Hamilton County officers, as to the price for which the State can purchase the Long View Lunatic Asylum.

In the Senate, the General Appropriation bill was passed on the sixth attempt, by a two-thirds vote. Among other things, it contains an appropriation of $150,000 for the payment of the Morgan raid claims. The bill now goes back to the lower House for concurrence in the Senate amendments, and it is highly probable the battle will be renewed there. The following bills also passed: House bill to authorize Trustees of colleges to change their location and to erect and maintain academies auxiliary thereto; House bill to authorize the purchases of unfinished railroads and complete the same; House bill providing for the conversion of plank roads into free roads; House bill to provide for vacating ditches. A vigorous discussion was called out by a series of resolutions endorsing the present peace policy of the General Government relative to Indian affairs. The resolutions were laid on the table, there being a decided difference among the Senators on this question.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The Usury bill has been amended in the House to continue in force for two years from the 1st of July next.

The Governor has signed the New York City charter.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Canal Debt Funding resolution passed the Senate to-night, amended by a provision that all the said debt and interest shall be paid by revenues from canals, and not one dollar of it by direct tax.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30.—CATTLE—To-day, including 26 cars to arrive, 1,003 head, making the total for the week thus far 7,616 head, or 448 cars. Market flat and dull at ¼c off from yesterday's prices. The unfavorable news from the East caused the regular buyers to haul off, and very few Eastern buyers were in attendance. Trade was confined to local and country dealers. About 650 head were disposed of. Sales: 264 Illinois steers, av 1,100 to 1,358 lbs, at $5.75 @6.30; 34 Missouri steers, av 1,065 to 1,156 lbs, at $5.65@5.75; 40 Missouri oxen, av 1,250 lbs at $5.50; 43 Michigan steers, av 1,132 to 1,209 lbs, at $5.25@6.00; 22 Michigan stockers, av 818 lbs, at $4.85; 40 Canada stockers, av 912 lbs, at $5.25; 37 Ohio salt-ers, av 487¼ lbs, at $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts thus far this week, 865 head. Market dull and slow, buyers holding off for a decline. Sales: 609 Ohio clipped at $4.25@6.00; 346 Ohio wooled, av 84 to 115 lbs, at $5.00@6.30; 30 Indiana wooled sheep, av 90 lbs, $5.75.

HOGS—Today, 1,500; making the total for the week, 15,900. Market dull at $5.50@5.80; extra lots a shade higher. Sales: 797 Illinois hogs, av 170 to 212 lbs, at $5.62½@5.80; 96 rough Ohio hogs, av 178 lbs, at $5.55.

South Carolina Finances.

CHARLESTON, April 30.—Morton, Bliss & Co., of New York, have applied to the Supreme Court at Columbia, to-day, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Comptroller-General to levy a tax sufficient to pay the overdue and accruing interest on the State debt. The writ is made returnable on Tuesday next.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city had a special meeting to-day, to consider the subject, and adopted a preamble declaring it important to determine the character and amount of the State debt, and that the proceedings in the Supreme Court may not result in the recognition of fraudulent bonds; also, a resolution declaring it due to the credit and good faith of the people, and to the holders of the unquestionably valid bonds, that the tax-payers be represented by counsel in the suit. A committee was appointed to procure counsel and carry out the resolution.

The Kentucky Bourbons.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—Only about thirty delegates had arrived at Frankfort this evening to attend the State Democratic Convention to-morrow. The *Courier-Journal* special says but little interest is manifested in Convention. The Bourbons have prepared a fac simile of the resolutions of '98, but there is strong opposition to the adoption of any platform. If resolutions are adopted, it will be under the spur of the Bourbon leaders, who will lead their forces into the lava-beds to-morrow.

The attendance will be small, and the Convention is not a representative one. Some discussion will be had over the proposition to change the manner of selecting the State Committee, giving each Congressional District the right to choose its own committee-men.

Railroad News.

PITTSBURGH, April 30.—About 3 o'clock this afternoon the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company sent a force of men to restore the track on the Broadford Branch, destroyed some weeks since, as charged, by parties acting under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The laborers were met by a force from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's shops, two hundred strong, who prevented the accomplishment of the work by demonstrations of violence. They, also, burned two small bridges on the part of the road next to the main line of the Connellsville Road, thus effectually defeating the object of the expedition. The Connellsville force quietly withdrew according to orders. The interruption to travel has been the cause of serious complaints from persons doing business on the branch road. The Connellsville Company has filed a bill in equity to prevent further interference with their rights. Argument will be heard in the Supreme Court at Harrisburgh next week.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—In 1868, the Legislature of this State passed an act releasing the State lien on the Missouri Pacific and North Missouri Railroads, and the former road was sold to the stockholders for $5,000,000. The full amount of the lien was $13,000,000. Last month, as was reported at the time, the present Legislature, by resolution asked Atty.-Gen. Ewing for an opinion as to the constitutionality of the act, under which the State lien was released. That officer replied that it violated the Constitution. In order to settle the matter, it has been agreed by all the parties interested that Gov. Woodson shall advertise the road for sale to satisfy the balance of State lien, $8,000,000, and the Railroad Company will apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the sale, and a full hearing of the case will be had. The order of sale will be made to-morrow or Friday.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—It is said that prominent parties in Henderson are preparing suit to set aside the recent consolidation of the Henderson & Nashville Railroad with the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Stock, Bond, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Money was more active and stringent to-day, call loans being 7 per cent gold to 1-32 in the morning, and 1-16 to to ¼ during the afternoon. Albany dispatches report the passage of the Usury bill, amended so as to take effect on July 1 and remain in operation for two years. Mercantile paper is moving freely at 10@12 per cent for prime. Some choice names are held at 9 per cent.

STOCKS.

The stock market was alternately weak and strong, but the fluctuations were confined within very narrow limits. The lowest quotations of the day were generally current after 3 o'clock. The Clearing-House Committee have examined the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, and find it all right. This and the Continental have been the subjects of very unfavorable rumors since Saturday.

The main cause of the decline in stocks was the increased stringency in money. The market closed dull and steady. The active list during the past few days has been exceedingly circumscribed. In Western Union, which has been the most active, the transactions are very puzzling. They seem to indicate that the clique which have been carrying the stock so long have been selling out. But if they have sold, another clique has been buying with great freedom and boldness, which has prevented any serious decline in the market. St. Paul and Pacific Mail have been next in interest. Some of the brokers connected with Jay Gould have given a precautionary hint to their customers not to sell St. Paul, which means, of course, to buy it.

GOLD

moved up to 117¼ again this afternoon, and stood quite strong at that point toward the close of the market. The bulls are confident in the ability of the clique to advance the premium when the signal shall be given, and look for assistance from the condition of affairs in France, where opposition to Thiers appears to be increasing. Some little influence is expected from an Indian war, in case the powers at Washington should decide to enlist troops to make the war on the Modocs and other Indian tribes effective. The Scotia arrived to-day with $500,000 gold for the Bank of Montreal, which is the first importation of bullion for three years.

EXCHANGE AND BONDS.

Foreign exchange was dull and heavy, and Governments firm.

PRODUCE.

Flour was more active, but prices were without material change. The demand was pretty general. Large lines of shipping extras are scarce. Sales, 13,800 brls; receipts, 14,608 brls. Wheat was lower and irregular, with the demand limited, as freight room is scarce. The inquiry is chiefly for export, though fair for milling. Sales, 46,000 bushels; receipts, 35,360 bushels. Pork continues quiet and steady. New mess in the wholesale way is selling at $18.75, and $19.00 for small lots. Fifty barrels mess ordinary sold at $18.75. For future delivery no business is reported. Receipts, 586 pkgs. For cut meats the demand is generally very light, and this has unsettled prices. Dry salted shoulders are about 7@7¼c; pickled hams nominally 11¼@13c. Receipts, 1,865 pkgs. Bacon was moderately active and steady. Long clear Western is quoted at 9¾c; do city at 10¼c. Three hundred boxes Western short clear on the spot sold at 10¼c. Lard is moderately active and firmer, with sales of 200 tcs at 9⅝c for city, and 9⅞@9 7-16c for prime steam Western. For future delivery, we note sales of 1,000 tcs at 9⅝c for the last half of May, and 10⅛c for July. June is held at 9⅞c. Receipts, 300 kegs and 1,178 pkgs.

COAL SALES.

Eighty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at the regular monthly sale to-day at a slight advance over last month's prices. The following are the quotations: Lump, $4.27½; steamboat, $4.22½; grate, $4.47½@4.50; egg, $4.60@4.70; stove, $5.10@5.12½; chestnut, $4.26@4.32½.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Wilson Brothers' Shirt-Factory, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., and Peter Smith, the Victims—The Entire Block in Danger—Probable Loss, $100,000.

At half-past 1 o'clock this morning the watchman in the tower of the Tempest Engine House, at the corner of Clinton and Washington streets, observed flames in the third story of No. 63 West Washington street, which is occupied by Wilson Bros.' shirt-factory. An alarm was at once turned in from Box 371. At the time of the discovery the flames had gained considerable headway, so that when the engines arrived the whole of the third story and part of the fourth stories were burning. The flames were leaping from the alley windows and touched the house on the opposite side. A second alarm was turned in at 2 o'clock. No. 65 had by this time become a victim to the devouring element. In the third story of this building a terrific explosion occurred, knocking down part of the division wall between the two buildings, which crashed through the floors into the salesroom of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Some of Capt. Bulliwinkle's men narrowly escaped being buried in the ruins.

Both buildings are owned by Mr. A. E. Bishop. They were almost gutted, at half-past 3 o'clock, and will probably be a total loss. No. 63, where the fire originated, is occupied as a shirt-factory by Wilson Bros., and by Peter Smith, a heavy notion dealer. The latter will lose his whole stock, valued at $40,000. The former will lose $10,000. The United States Express office was on the first floor until a few days ago. The first floor of No. 65 was occupied by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., scale dealers. Part of their stock was saved. Probable loss, $60,000.

LATEST.

At 2 o'clock the flames communicated to No. 67 adjoining, through the roof, and in a short time the rear part of the fourth floor was ablaze. Water was poured into the window unstintedly, and, in consequence, the stock of goods stored on the different floors was materially damaged. A. E. Bishop owns the structure. Dean Bros. & Hoffman, stationers, occupied the entire building, and their stock being very perishable when water is thrown upon it, their loss will be very heavy. No. 69, occupied by the Waterbury Watch Company, was slightly damaged.

CITY ITEMS.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of George Otto, who fell dead in a saloon on the corner of Canal and Randolph streets on Monday. Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination, and a verdict of death from inflammation of the heart was rendered.

An inquest was held at the Morgue on the body of a dead babe. A verdict of death from lack of care at time of birth was rendered.

Commissioner Wright, of the Board of Police, has recently introduced upon the streets the Monitor street-sprinkler, which has been in general use in Central Park, New York, for some time, and where it has given much satisfaction. It chiefly recommends itself in its economy in the use of water, and the power which the driver has over the stream. If the matter of sprinkling the streets is taken into the city's own hands, it is to be hoped that the Monitor will be adopted.

The Louisville and Portland Canal.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the Louisville & Portland Canal reported to-day, the results of their recent visit to the Directors of the canal, from which it appears that up to the 11th inst. they had received no official notice of the passage of the law authorizing the United States to assume control and management of the canal; that they were ready to surrender their trust in the full compliance of the General Government with the act of the Kentucky Legislature authorizing the same, which contemplated the actual payment of the debt. In the event of the bondholders declining to give up the bonds not yet due they would consent to disregard the technicality, and still transfer the property. In view of the circumstances, the Committee recommended a resolution inviting the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury to the act authorizing the transfer, and urging him to carry the law into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Horrible Fratricide.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—On Thursday night, in Tate County, Mississippi, a terrible fratricide was committed at the house of Thomas White, twelve miles west of Senatobia, under the following circumstances: Daniel, the elder son of Thomas White, was engaged to be married to the widow Boydson. The younger brother, John, was opposed to the marriage, and asserted that he would kill his brother rather than he should marry her. Thursday evening an altercation took place, when John, being armed with a revolver, and in presence of his father and mother and Mrs. Boydson, shot Daniel near the navel, and then walked out of the house. Soon after he returned, declaring his intention to kill his brother dead then, as his other shot had not killed him. With some difficulty his father took the pistol from him, and as he stepped from the house his brother, wounded as he was, seized a shot-gun and fired at him, but missed him. Daniel died from the effects of his wound the next night. The day following the murderer was arrested and taken to Senatobia, whence he was committed to jail.

Navigation Items.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—Propellers Richmond and Tweed, that left Buffalo on the 29th, arrived here to-day. They followed the north shore, encountered considerable ice, until they reached Port Colborne. They passed through a stretch of about twenty miles of almost solid ice.

MACKINAC, April 30.—The propellers has disappeared westward. The Straits may now be considered open.

OSWEGO, April 30.—The schooner Morning Light, from Detroit with wheat, arrived this morning; the first vessel through the Welland Canal this season.

Sporting Items.

LONDON, April 30.—In the 2,000-guineas stakes races at Newmarket, won by Grang Forward, Kaiser was second, and Suleiman third. The betting just before the start was 6 to 1 against Grang Forward; 2 to 1 against Kaiser, and even on Suleiman against the field. Ten horses ran.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Base-ball, championship game: Baltimores, 12; Athletics, 10.

Mysterious Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 30.—The engineer of the incoming train on the Cincinnati Railroad, when near Waldron, O., saw the body of a man lying alongside the rail. He stopped the train before reaching the body, and took it on board. It proved to be that of Henry Clayton, a well-known farmer of that vicinity. The back of his head was crushed in, and he was undoubtedly murdered and laid on the track.

Infanticide and Suicide.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 30.—The wife of Louis Pridecker, while temporarily insane, last night, from an attack of puerperal fever, arose from her bed, and taking with her her infant 9 days old, leaped into the cistern in rear of the house, and both were drowned. The husband awoke at 4 o'clock, and, missing his wife, made search, with the result stated.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamships City of Antwerp, Colorado, and California, from New York, the Scandinavian, from Portland, and the Nestorian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Arrived, the steamships Victoria, from Glasgow, Scotia, from Liverpool, and Thuringia, from Hamburg.

Obituary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—William S. Sullivant, a prominent citizen, died in this city this morning, of pneumonia, aged 72 years.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.12; XXX, $7.12; family, $9.00@10.00. Corn lower; mixed, 57c; white, 57@59c. Oats fair supply, 44c.

BRAN—Dull at 80@85c.

HAY—Firm; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $18.50; dry salt meats dull; shoulders, 7½@9¼@10c; bacon dull, 8⅝ @8⅞c; clear rib, 10⅛c; clear, 10⅜c; hams, 14¼@15½c. Lard, refined, scarce; tierces, 9⅝c; keg, 10⅝c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, molasses, whisky, and coffee are unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 4,900 bales; good ordinary, 15¾c; low middlings, 17@17¼c; middling, 18⅜c; middling Orleans, 18⅝c; receipts, 5,284; exports to Liverpool, 5,805; Continent, 3,314; stocks, 152,979.

MARRIAGES.

MAGILL—STEARNS—On Tuesday evening, April 29, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Jacob O. Magill and Miss Nellie M. Stearns, younger daughter of John Stearns, Esq. No cards.

FORSYTH—BLACK—By Rev. James McLaughlan, Thomas Forsyth, of Chicago, and Margaret Black, of Marysville, Cal.

DEATHS.

FARMER—At Evanston, April 30, Gilbert Farmer, aged 71 years.

Funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph M. Lyons, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

☞ Boston and Lowell papers please copy.

BLACK—In the City of Chicago, at 191 Rush street, at 7 p. m., on the 30th of April, Mary, the beloved wife of John Russell Black, Esq., after a short illness.

Funeral 2 p. m., on Friday, 2d of May, to Graceland Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

PHILLIPS—Suddenly, at Philadelphia, Pa., Tuesday, April 29, Samuel R. Phillips, in his 29th year.

COFFIN—In this city, on the 30th of April, Helen A., wife of G. B. Coffin, aged 29 years.

Remains to be taken to Boston for interment.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BRINKERHOFF—On Tuesday, April 29, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Alsina, daughter of Albert and Susan Brinkerhoff, aged 3 years and 1 month.

Funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from 126 Stanton-av.

☞ New York City papers please copy.

HALE—In this city, April 30, Mrs. Sadie F., wife of D. T. Hale, aged 30 years.

Funeral services on Friday, 11 a. m., from her home, 678 Michigan-av. Carriages to Rose Hill. Friends are invited without further notice.

WOOD—At the Bigelow House, in this city, at half-past 12 o'clock, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Maria Louise, wife of Dr. G. B. Wood.

Funeral from the Bigelow House, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., on Friday, May 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Oakwood Cemetery.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICANS

VISITING EUROPE

Will find at our house, in Paris, a salesroom with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, GEMS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, BRONZES, FANCY GOODS, &c., and at our Watch Manufactory, at Geneva, a stock of WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-square, New York.

In Geneva---10 Grand Quai.
In London---29 Argyll-st., Regent-st., W.
In Paris---Tiffany, Reed & Co., 57 Rue Chateaudun.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY REAL ESTATE, clothing store doing fine business, 169 West Madison-st.; rent cheap. Cause: other business.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, some choice tracts of coal lands in the Wilmington coal field, by L. INGLEDEW, 182 LaSalle-st., Room 17, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices for houses and lots in city or thriving country towns. S. E. WELLS, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—11 PORTABLE GRIST-MILLS; just the thing for farms or plantations; best French burr-stones in the market, 16, 20, 24 inch; will sell at discount for cash, or exchange for Chicago property. F. L. EASTMAN, No. 3 Arcade-court.

TO EXCHANGE—50-ACRE FARM AT DOWNER'S Grove for Cottage and lot worth $3,000; want $1,000 cash. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—10 LOTS NEAR CORNELL Watch Factory, on line of Stony Island Boulevard, for furniture. Address JAMES R. MAY, 164 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LOTS 17, 18, AND 19, in Travers' Subdivision, in part payment for house and lot. Call at Room 35, Otis Block.

WANTED—TO TRADE FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, notions, clothing, furnishing goods, boots and shoes, and furniture, 3 farms in Mason County, Ill., all under a good state of cultivation, near market and railroad—one farm of 115 acres, one of 344 acres, and one of 355 acres. Also a fine new dwelling house and 3 lots in the City of Peoria, Ill., with all modern improvements. The titles are perfect. All worth $30,000 cash. Will trade part or all. Address Box 1662, Peoria, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM E. HILL AND SIDNEY Bliss—I have matters of business importance to communicate to you. H. GUERDON, 735 Lake-st.

PERSONAL—I HAVE SOME MONEY FOR JOHN H. Peyton. Will he, or his heirs, or friends address H. GUERDON, 735 Lake-st.

PERSONAL—GEORGE SANDYCOCK, WE WANT to see you at 173 West Monroe-st., right away, for something very particular. L. H.

WILL THE DETECTIVE WHO CALLED AT ROOM 4, No. 7 Market-st., twice, on Saturday, in reference to a lost horse, call again?

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN gentleman wishes to form the acquaintance of some respectable American Protestant lady, 29 to 35 years of age; steady habits; sincerely inclined to matrimony. Unexceptionable references given and required. Can address in confidence, C 96, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 165 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—PORTLAND CEMENT, IN QUANTITIES to suit, at $5.50 per brl, at 147 LaSalle-st., basement.

LUMBER—WE HAVE 75 M OF DRY NORWAY pine flooring for sale; a nice article. HANNAH, LYMAN & CO., 80 Main-st.

FOUND.

TAKEN UP—BY DAVID SULLIVAN, AT SOUTH Englewood, April 25, a bay pony, white stripe on forehead, U. S. on left hip, and mane sheared. Owner can have same by calling and paying charges.

INSTRUCTION.

A PERFECTLY COMPETENT TEACHER OF short hand wanted who will give lessons evenings. Address X, 381 Thirtieth-st.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, 409 West Madison-st., 14 rooms, suitable for boarding-house.

New brick house on Leavitt-st., just south of rink, $1,300 a year.

Madison-st., 14 rooms, rent $1,500 a year.
589 Washington-av., 8 rooms, $50 a month.
98 Honore-st., 10 rooms, $75 a month.
Brick house, 404 West Tyler-st., 10 rooms, $75 a month.
House at East Hinsdale, 5 rooms, $200 a year.
Lower part of house 217 Walnut-st., 7 rooms, $35 a month.
52 and 54 North Peoria-st., 10 rooms each, $70 a month.
Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, WATER and gas, barn, No. 344 Tyler-st.; $35 per month. G. S. THOMAS, 162 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—361 WEST MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement house, 8 rooms, bath-room, etc., rent $60 per month. Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 196 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A GOOD TENANT, No. 4 Park Row. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 39 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TO A GOOD TENANT, for the summer, No. 63 Thirteenth-st. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 39 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1029 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick house, 12 rooms; possession May 1. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 2 HUBBARD-COURT, IN very good repair; 10 or 11 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures complete; rent, $100 per month in advance; none need apply unless the very best references. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 276 Wabash-av., or OTTO MOOR, 7 Market-st.

TO RENT—IN NORTH DIVISION, SOUTHWEST corner of Belden-av. and Halsted-st., large 2-story and brick basement house of 8 rooms, with modern improvements. Dining-room and kitchen on main floor. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Nixon's Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE ON THIRTY-second-st., third door east of Wallace st., three blocks from Ft. Wayne Dummy; commutation fare, 5 cts. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE, 4 FRAME HOUSES, 9 rooms, marble mantel, gas and grate, on North Paulina-st., from May 1. Good neighborhood. $40 per month. Inquire at 109¼ North Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM HOUSE, NICELY FURNISHED, with modern improvements, for 6 or 12 months. Inquire on the premises, 27 Cottage Grove-av. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 188 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 461 CARROLL-AV., 2-STORY and basement, stone front, all modern improvements, in good condition. Apply to the owner at 463 same street. Splendid location.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, LARGE barn and grounds, north of Twenty-second-st., on Prairie-av.; possession May 1. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 375 NORTH-AV.; 6 rooms, gas and water; will rent to responsible parties at $25 a month. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT 3-STORY and basement brick house, No. 4 Park-row; 16 rooms, all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—BY D. COLE & SON, HOUSE-RENTING Agents, 188 West Madison-st.:

6 new brick houses on Leavitt-st., near Tyler, $60.
176 South Leavitt-st., $60.
114 Miller-st., 5 rooms, $25.
6 rooms, 722 West Madison-st., $30.
6 rooms, 726 West Madison-st., $40.
8 rooms, 821 West Madison-st., $65.
12 rooms, 191 West Madison-st., $100.
12 rooms, 85 South Halsted-st., suitable for 3 families.
117 Walnut-st., 14 rooms, $75.
123 West Washington-st.
358 Walnut-st., $45.
358 Fulton-st., $50.
420 Fulton-st., $120.
194 South Paulina-st., $35.
541 Hubbard-st., $65.
348 and 348½ Hubbard, $35.
543 Fulton-st., $65.
104 and 110 Honore-st., $45.
237 Fulton-st., with barn, $50.
And others.

TO RENT—NO. 27 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., MARBLE front house, 13 rooms, bath, etc., handsomely finished, and very desirable; will be rented to May 1, 1874, or will sell. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 469 WEST Indiana-st.; also, two-story house, 477 Hubbard-st., with large garden; cheap. W. WALLER, No. 8, 220 State-st.

TO RENT—IN CHICAGO, A SPLENDID TWO-story house, only 3 blocks from 3 street railroads; rent, $45 per month. S. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, containing 10 rooms, modern improvements; No. 153 Centre-av. Inquire at 155 Centre-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND TWO-STORY HOUSE, 287 Lincoln-av., containing 10 rooms, summer kitchen, and 10 closets, for $35 a month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN-avs., between Twelfth and Twenty-third-sts. FRITSCH & CO., Rooms 10 and 11, 31 and 33 South Clark-st., formerly OTTO VON FRITSCH, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR RESIDENCES, CORNER OF Robey and Hubbard-sts., at $30 and $25 per month. Also one fine cottage near same corner at $30, 8 rooms. House No. 181 Curtis-st., $50 per month. House No. 13 Bryan-place.

E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, 9 rooms, and bath, from 1st June, for 3 months. Inquire at 640 Washington-av.

TO RENT—514 WABASH-AV.—BRICK HOUSE, furnished. Apply at 171 Madison-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—HOUSES—NOS. 24, 26, 28, AND 30 WAPANSEH-av. (Thirty-seventh-st.), 4 houses, in good repair, 10 rooms; $50 per month. S. E. WELLS, 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE NEAR Hoyne and Van Buren-sts. $40; also two-story house on Hoyne-st., near Adams, $50. GEORGE D. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, water, &c., 406 West Erie-st., east of Ashland-av. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, 409 West Van Buren-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 13 Major Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE AND BARN, 47 WINCHESTER-av., $500 per year. HAIR & CO., Room 26 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—304 SOUTH ROBEY-ST., SOUTH OF Harrison, basement cottage, suitable for two families; each floor has 6 rooms with pantries and clothes presses; rent, $25 each floor, or will sell for $4,000. Inquire on premises or at 336 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—780 AND 782 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO three-story dwellings; will be rented together if desired. A good location for first-class boarding. E. C. GARRABRANT, Woodruff Hotel.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS, UPPER part of double cottage, $20; lower, $16; house over store, $18, all six rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE; EXTRA width, 2 lots; gas and water, and barn; handy to steam and horse cars; 888 Wentworth-av. Inquire at 208 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY 11-ROOM HOUSE, BATH-room, etc., on Forest-av.; pleasant location, $50. LEONARD & VAN ORMAN, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE 7 LARGE ROOMS, 583 West Washington-st., by D. LEONARD, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, ATTIC FLOORED, 19 Kendall-st., near Polk and Robey. D. LEONARD, Boone Block.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 1009 JACKSON-ST., COR. Campbell-av., $30. A. KIDDER, St. Charles Hotel, 45 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT COTTAGE ON TWENTY-sixth-st., west of and near State-st.; possession given. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, 257 TWENTY-ninth-st., near Wabash-av. Also, cottage 581 Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, 6 rooms, $25 per month. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, barn, and large grounds, situate in the suburbs, to a small family who would board the owner, wife, and one child; to the right party a good chance will be offered; everything in good order. Address S 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BRICK BASEMENT COTTAGE, SEVEN rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, and closets, gas fixtures in all the rooms, location 71 Twenty-fifth-st. Call at the house or 79 Twenty-fifth-st., for terms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, south of Twenty-sixth-st., on Michigan-av., to a small family; reference required. Inquire BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, NO. 262 Lake-av., 3-story and basement house, furnished or unfurnished, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad or Cottage Grove-av. cars. H. McKEY, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ONLY $30, COTTAGE ON JACKSON-st.; 6 new rooms, closets, fine well and cistern, pump to each, all in nice condition; one block west of Great Eastern Railroad. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—76 AND 82 PAULINA-ST., NEAR MADISON, 7-room two-story houses. 659 Monroe-st., 9-room. 114 and 116 Aberdeen-st. Call at 618 Monroe-st. M. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—13 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 276 State-st.

TO RENT—11-ROOM STONE FRONT, NEW HOUSE, at the corner Monroe and Wood-sts.; all modern improvements. Also, 11-room brick dwelling, 100 Wood-st. Call at 618 Monroe-st. W. D. BABBITT.

TO RENT—THIRD HOUSE FROM THE CORNER of Forty-second-st. and Evans-av., 8 rooms, with good closets. Key at the Rev. Mr. Brimhall's, north side Forty-second-st. Also, large furnished rooms in Republic Life Building. Dining-room same floor. Inquire at Room 81, in same building. A. E. DARLING.

TO RENT—A GOOD FRAME HOUSE, MODERN improvements; large garden and stable; cheap to responsible tenant. No. 939 Michigan-av. Apply at WAHL BROS., 126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT BRICK dwelling now being put in good order, on the northeast corner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st.; immediate possession given. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, No. 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS—91 ABERDEEN-ST., 10 rooms. 8 North Ada-st., 7 rooms. 351 West Randolph-st., 6 rooms, over store. OMAR BUSHNELL, Rooms 11 and 12, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 182 Fourth-av., containing 10 rooms, in good condition. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—435 AND 437 VAN BUREN-ST., NEARLY new, fine location, 8 rooms, water-closet, bath, gas fixtures, cars, paved street, only $50 a month. Inquire at 343 Tyler-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF THREE SMALL ROOMS, rent $20. Also one of 3 rooms, $13. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-cellar marble-front house, all modern improvements, including furnace, No. 330 West Washington-st. Apply at No. 357 West Randolph-st. for terms.

TO RENT—621 FULTON-ST., 2-STORY FRAME, 9 rooms, water, etc. Also cottage and barn corner of Lake and Davis-sts. Apply to Treasurer Hooley's Opera House.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, 694 Wabash-av., 15 rooms, modern improvements; rent, $2,400 a year. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, MORGAN-ST., near Washington, $60; cottage, 7 rooms, closets, &c., $40; and other houses, by J. E. KIMBALL, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 1029 Michigan-av. 11 rooms and bath-room. Rent, $1,300 a year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 25 Twenty-fifth-st. 14 rooms; rent $1,800 year.

2-story and basement brick house, 109 South Park-av. 12 rooms, $1,200 per year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house 946 Wabash-av.; 10 rooms; modern improvements; the house is in perfect order; rent $1,800 a year. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, 814 WASHINGTON-av.; 7 rooms; $40 a month.

842 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick house; 10 rooms; $60 a month.
984 West Van Buren-st., 9 rooms, $40 a month.
106 West Randolph-st., store and rooms above 691 Washington-av.; $35 a month.
227 Fulton-st., 7 rooms; $35 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE WITH 12 ROOMS AND BARN, with lot 52x125, shade-trees, &c., No. 160 Western-av., near Jackson-st. Rent, $50. Inquire P. MORAN, 25 South Water-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 209 McGregor-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., four blocks west of State-st. Rent, $30. Apply to G. W. SHELDON, Room 9, Custom House.

TO RENT—189 VINCENNES-AV., BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, $60 per month.

Three-story and basement marble-front house, 672 Wabash-av., 14 rooms, $1,800 per year.
Brick houses, 45, 47, and 49 Langley-st., 10 rooms, $60 per month.
108 Douglas-place, 9 rooms, $50 per month.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO NEW COTTAGES ON NOBLE-av., near Green Bay-road, 5 rooms; rent $25 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—189 VINCENNES-AV., 10 ROOMS; $60 per month.

25 Egan-av., 10 rooms, $70 per month.
Cottage 198 North Curtis-st., 5 rooms, $25 per month.
Very desirable cottage house 47 South Peoria-st., 10 rooms, $75 per month.
Furnished house 36 Park-av., 10 rooms, $125 per month.
443 West Tyler-st., 11 rooms, $720 per year.
New brick house 147 South Throop-st., 10 rooms, $75 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house 184 North Dearborn-st., 13 rooms, modern improvements, rent $1,200 per year. New 2-story and basement brick house 714 North Franklin-st., 11 rooms, rent $75 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 121 TWENTY-FIRST-ST., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., 3-story and basement brick, with good barn; will rent furnished or unfurnished. Apply at the house from 2 to 4 p. m., and from 9 to 12 a. m. to S. W. PEASE, 155 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED BRICK RESIDENCE at Highland Park. Address or call at Room 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES IN NORTH EVANSTON, and one in Glencoe; or will sell for monthly payments. O. R. BROWNE, Grover's Block, Evanston.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—ONE house of 10 large rooms; grounds in good order; furnace, &c. One house of 8 rooms, with fruit. One house of 7 rooms. One large house of 16 rooms, nicely adapted for a boarding-house. For exchange for city property: 3 good houses and lots. D. L. & G. W. PERRY.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large, new, modern house, 11 rooms, 30 minutes from Wells-st. depot; hourly trains. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 45 West Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE elegant house, with all modern improvements, near depot. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 186 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50—FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVANSTON, 8 rooms. Apply to H. B. PITNER, or to Room 13, 184 Madison-st., to-day.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large hall, 120 by 75 feet, corner Canal and Jackson-sts., running to Clinton, over the wholesale markets; suitable for the storage of wool, etc., or light or heavy manufacturing. Apply on the premises of JOEL ELLIS, DAWSON & MILLAR.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 229 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 25x70; light and airy, 14 feet ceiling; suitable for any first-class business; rent cheap to the right party; business centre of the West Side. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENTS, 25X70, ON WEST MADISON-st., light and airy; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK, West Madison-st., suitable for offices or light housekeeping, gas, water and water-closet. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick stores with cellars Nos. 295 and 297 West Randolph-st. S. S. HAYES, 56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—STORE 20x85 FEET NO. 132 WASHINGTON-st.; also double store 40x85 in same, brown stone building. These stores are splendidly lighted, have a 25 foot alley directly in rear; fire-proof vaults, and have lighted basements, which may be rented with them or not, at pleasure of tenant. Apply directly to owner, Room 5, No. 193 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, WELL-LIGHTED IN front and on the side by alley; suitable for a jobbing business. Apply on premises to HERRING & CO., 48 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE, FURNISHED IF DESIRED; also, desk room in fine, front law office; also, a good sleeping-room, with water and marble wash-basin; all on second floor; rent moderate. Rooms 1, 2, and 3 at 128 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME STORE IN BRICK building in Rockford, Ill.; centre of business, 22x80; dry-goods, clothing, or boot and shoe business preferred; $500 per year. Address ANTON SCHICKER, Rockford, Ill.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE, LOFTS, BASEMENTS, and offices, on State-st., fronting Congress. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—THIRD STORY OVER 269 WEST MADISON-st., corner Green, suitable for manufacturing purposes. ERASTUS H. GOODRICH, 269 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STORE ON STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Potter Palmer Hotel; also, offices and lofts, all well lighted. Inquire at Room 11, 131 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 25x80, AT 319 South Clark-st. Inquire in Room No. 2.

TO RENT—STORE 11 AND 13 MARKET-ST., 45 BY 85. Also large lofts, on corner Lake and Market-sts., all in Garrett Building. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—THE STORE 527 STATE-ST., CORNER of Harmon-court, from May 1. H. HITCHCOCK.

TO RENT—NO. 28 BLUE ISLAND-AV., A SHOP suitable for any kind of work.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 40x85 FEET, NOS. 195 AND 197 Washington-st.; has wide alley directly in rear, fire-proof vault, sidewalk lights, and finished throughout. Apply at Room 5 same building.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, WITH fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs, first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 5 same building, No. 195 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STORE IN THE 3-story brick building, No. 1280 State-st. Apply at 189 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORE WITH LARGE SHOW-WINDOWS at 146 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE NEW STORE, SUITABLE for groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, or dry goods, corner Robey and Hubbard-sts. Apply to E. E. CADWELL & CO., 188 East Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—STORE 12X50 FEET, WITH PLATE-glass front, water-closet, etc., No. 252 Wabash-av., opposite Post-Office; rent $35 per month. Apply at 229 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—STORE 1307 STATE-ST., 22X75 FEET, for $30 per month. Also, store 1310 State-st., with four rooms back, for $35 per month. Apply at 1303 State-st., or to C. B. WAITE, Hyde Park.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A DESIRABLE OFFICE. 175 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS AND LARGE YARD with or without rooms for living; one small well lighted basement; one brick store with basement and suite of rooms. Apply to E. F. BOSLEY, on the premises at 117 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DOUBLE BASEMENT, 78 AND 80 State-st., 38x120, suitable for trunk store, plumbing, or any business except saloon. Inquire 80 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR, and 4 sleeping-rooms on third floor, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Apply to EVANS, SIMMONS & CO., 63 South Halsted-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—FRONT BASEMENT, 545 WABASH-AV. $15 per month.

TO RENT—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Halsted, on south side of street. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—$30—STORE AND 3 ROOMS; HALSTED-st., near Jackson. Larger store and rooms, $45. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BEST CORNER ON SOUTH SIDE, FOR dry goods or grocery building; new; rent reasonable to the right party. Call on or address A. BENN, 33 South Water-st.

TO RENT—A DOCK, FROM MAY 1, ON NORTH-west corner of Lake-st. bridge. Apply to R. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL ON THE CORNER OF FIFTH-av. and Adams-st., containing 25 rooms, including bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry, hot and cold water. Apply to owner on the premises, or DREW & NEWBURY, Room 8, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR SUITE OF THREE, WITH vault, No. 22. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING No. 468 State-st. Rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, Attorney, 188 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES 221, 225, AND 227 State-st.; also rooms, second and third floors 227 State-st. Stores, $75 per month; dwelling, $40 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE BRICK STORES 215 and 217 East Randolph-st., 22x70, rent $1,500 each. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen only, in Williams Block, 87 Dearborn-st. References required.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ONE block west of Union Park, on Smith-st. C. B. HOLMS, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADY CAN SHARE WITH another lady a front parlor and bedroom by calling at 1392 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURNISHED front suite and other rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE ROOM. Apply at 227 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, 297 WEST Randolph-st.; rent, $30 a month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 297 WEST RANDOLPH-st., 5 rooms and closets, in good order. Rent, $25 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT A NEW AND VERY convenient 2-story cottage of 6 rooms, pantry, closets, water, &c., comfortably furnished, and give $10 per month besides, to a small and respectable family who will board myself and wife. References required. Address C 12, Tribune office.

TO RENT—425 MAY-ST., A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS and closets, with water. Second door from Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor, northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Call at Room 38.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM SUITable for two gentlemen; also, a single room. Brick house, modern improvements. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM at 63 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—13 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 276 State-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN in second and third stories brick building corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas, and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 40, No. 105 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, single or en suite, in the new Parker Block, northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts. Entrance, 61 South Halsted. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—A FRONT, ALCOVE ROOM TO TWO gentlemen for $18 a week; near Thirteenth-st. Address Q 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPING. Inquire at 75 Honore-st., or of H. M. McCANN, 12 and 14 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms; also sleeping rooms for gentlemen, at 1062½ Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, furnished or unfurnished, Ashland Block, opposite Sherman House. Inquire at Room 84.

TO RENT—AT 36 ABERDEEN-ST., FIRST-CLASS, everything new and elaborate; choice of rooms; handsome parlor, bath, gas, etc. Back parlor for office.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF COTTAGE, LOCATED on Page-st., No. 18, between Hubbard and Kinzie. Rent reasonable. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN BACK PART OF HOUSE, 371 West Harrison-st., to a small family; rent $20 per month.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS WITH CLOSETS, GAS, AND water, lower floor, for housekeeping, at 116 Siegel-st., North Side.

TO RENT—A FINE SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS, suitable for dentist; also nicely furnished and unfurnished sleeping-rooms, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A very pleasant locality, to some respectable gentleman; will rent them separate if desired; rent moderate. Inquire at 163 Wentworth-st., 3 houses south of Archer-av.

TO RENT—400 FULTON-ST.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED front room, with closet, cheap, to gentleman; also single room.

TO RENT—215 WEST ADAMS-ST., A NICELY FURNISHED front room.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single, at Room 42, 10 and 12 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF STATE, NORTH of Twelfth; 3 rooms, suitable for small family. JOHN M. WAITE, 156 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS (TWO EACH) IN the Halsted-Street Opera House building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., $20 to $25 per month. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH MARBLE mantel, gas, water, and water closets, second floor, at the marble-front building, No. 519 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Inquire of the owner between 10 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS WITH WATER AND closets. No. 298 West Polk-st.

TO RENT—TWO SUITS OF ROOMS AT $10 TO $15 per month respectively, in the new building at the northwest corner of Arnold and Twenty-ninth-sts. Apply at the building between 10 and 11 o'clock.

TO RENT—13 ROOMS AND BASEMENT IN PEKIN Tea Company's Building, 276 State-st., well adapted for European Hotel, boarding house, or furnished rooms.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—FURNISHED room, with bath-room attached, with or without board. Address T 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO BROTHERS, A pleasant unfurnished room on the North Side, with or without board; private family preferred. Address M 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE or small cottage, not to exceed $15 per month, suitable for housekeeping for small family; must be convenient to street cars; West Side preferred. Address HOUSE, Box 157, City P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, OR 4 or 5 rooms, convenient to street cars, by a family of two. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL OFFICE OR DESK-room, east of Wells-st., between Monroe and Washington. State location and price, W 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE VAN COOKING RANGE, with carving-table, broiler, &c., cost $1,200; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms; nearly new. Apply to F. R. WILSON, 77 South Clark-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—WIRE CLOTH AT WHOLESALE AND retail. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF OFFICE No. 227 South Canal-st., northwest corner of Van Buren; fixtures and furniture new; splendid location for a bank office or store. Inquire of CHILDS & MORTON, Room 6, No. 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE FIXTURES, SHOW-CASES, counters, shelving, desk, stove, iron stools, etc., at your own price; must be sold to-day, at 476 State-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

670 MICHIGAN-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 2, at 10 o'clock,

At the marble-front residence, 670 Michigan-av., containing Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, etc., etc., all first-class and will positively be sold.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING,

MAY 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

At our Salesroom,

87 MARKET-ST.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE CO.,

22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.

332 Cottage Grove-av., near 29th-st.

AT AUCTION,

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Ice-Chests; Silver, China, and Glassware; Cook and Parlor Stoves.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ON THURSDAY, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

Sale of Desirable Stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

AND BOOTS AND SHOES,

At 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

118 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Restaurant Furniture

AT AUCTION,

On Thursday, May 1, at 10 a. m.,

AT NO. 118 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,

Comprising everything pertaining to a first-class restaurant, including one large Wicke's Range and Broiler, complete, Steam Table, and Copper Furniture, in nice order. Also, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Furniture, Counter, &c.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 3,

BUTTERS & CO.

WILL HOLD A

Mammoth Sale

OF

Household Furniture,

At 55 & 57 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE OF

Carriages & Harness,

At 31 and 33 South Canal-st., on Thursday, May 1, at 10 o'clock. OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, ROCKAWAYS, and two extra second-hand TOP BUGGIES. Also, 30 Sets SINGLE HARNESS. Sale peremptory.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By HAVENS & CO.,

Auctioneers.

298 WEST LAKE-ST.

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

FRIDAY MORNING, May 2, at 9½ o'clock,

Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

HAVENS & CO. will sell, SATURDAY, May 3, at 9½ a. m., the largest assortment of elegant

Household Furniture!

Ever offered in this city.

25 Splendid Parlor Suits.
75 Superb Chamber Suits.
75 different styles and qualities of Carpets.
Lace Curtains, Oil Shades, Extension Tables.
Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bedding, Crockery.
Glassware, Stoves, Book-Cases.
Wardrobes, Desks, Ice Boxes, &c., &c.
25 Superior Sewing Machines.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.